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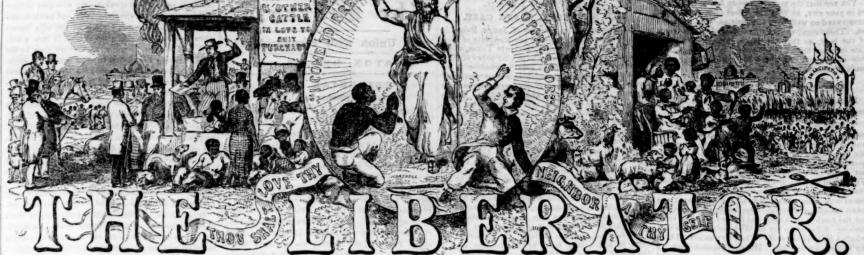
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rd. (rost Pain,) to the General Agent. Prescopies will be sent to one address for TEN (38, if payment be made in advance.

Altertisements making less than a square in rec times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00 The Agents of the American, Massachusetts mia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au al to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

el Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis MING. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Papilips. [This Committee is responsible nancial economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH ESLAVEHOLDERS!

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH BELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial najority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

10L. XXII. NO. 50.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1142.

aringe of Oppression. THE LEMMON CASE,

e but perfectly characteristic article upon the Boston (Catholie) Pilot says :-

is no doubt that the abolitionists were frond in this matter. To secure the suc-ned of slave property, most abolitionists will erine, from lying to murder. Their reaem as the only sin of the day.

maon intended to reside in New York,

ere a quasi domicile, the decision at would be universally approved, however regretted by the owners, because the law such cases. But the decision is, we fear, ses not exist in the natural, or in any ate law. It followed, according to the ge Paine, that wherever there is no statbeld the slave, the dominion of another rum cannot be recognised for a moment, upon what pretence, by what necessity, or me the slave is brought or sent, or othput. The following questions admit of least: 1. Is it true that the only law es slavery is statute law? 2. The pris of the natural law may not directly at they do not exclude it. This prenot secondary and remoter principles a law directly sanction slavery? 3. Canminon of the master be so sanctioned,— here not circumstances in which, by the the natural law, the dominion of the he touched without injustice? Cannot the natural law, also forfeit his liberty les? 4. Admitting, for a moment, that its wholly by statute law, it is certain that and under one of these laws, should ize Paine order his delivery? If so, what s principles? If not, what becomes of and a principles? It has been been been been buttonal provision with reference to the ex-of criminals? 5. Under the same supposiexistence of slavery by mere statute,) will ciple touch slave property, which is, by or moral necessity, in mere transitu from a gha free, and to another slave State? 6.

ders knew before, that they could not safely in slaves to the North, and keep them there d, that a slaveholder, who wishes to rehis people to another slave State, cannot wate of New York—cannot be driven thith-necessity, even if he take the nearest conm one vessel to another, and do not stop iny place, without having his property

ne of the consequences of electing Judges. Missachusetts beach would never give Sailers and unconstitutional conventions!

mon having received the \$5,000 for his has having received the \$5,000 for his has abundaned the intention of going to has returned to Virginia. He and his a guarantee that they will manuouit the frich termination of the legal processes sheen or may be instituted with a view to bilay of Judge Paine's decision, whenever to to do by three of the subscribers to the viz. Judge Paine, Walter R. Jones, and man.

ists, having taken the slaves from Mr.

means of deception and fraud, and then days in abusing those who were contrib-ke up the heavy loss which had been in-Mr. Lemmon by the New York philanthat a subscription on their part, and off the Lemmon indemnity, and opportunities for reviling those whose elence differed from their own. Accessription was started by the N. Y. benefit of the liberated slaves, and vices, 8750 had been dispussed in the control of the liberated slaves, and vices, 8750 had been degraped on the control of the liberated slaves, and vices, 8750 had been degraped on the liberated slaves, and vices, 8750 had been degraped on the liberated slaves, and the liberated slaves are liberated slaves. lvices, \$750 had been drummed up in \$10, with one of \$20 and two The ostensible object of this contrienough; but the contrast between its ions and the liberal subscriptions of apiece to the Lemmon fund, affords ration of the difference between the of the abolition ists and that of the larg-

socion of the community. Their one idea of philanthropy is, to Southern people of what constitutes are, without any compensation. Their appearance is admirably suited with this state. Their propensity to do liberal ets' cost, is only exceeded by their holy ets' sins. The slaveholders are so vile, then of those self-righteous people, that of their property gives an additional

the contracted, conceited and malignant have continually seen to actuate these sonopolists of all the rectifude and phismolists of the place the majority of from birth, in the slave States, and make this part of their part of their paragraphs. the part of their property, and it re-signative to foresee that they would be the apoverest themselves by liberating slaves, them away, seeer at the liberality of those the the Goldon Rule, and raise, in mites, on the as much to support the objects of their d sympathy, is much more in accordance or dispersion.

stance, 'Stand back,' and lay aside your office, unly seems to have some esthetic affinity, it will be difficult by and by to find out where it is. It has stance, 'Stand back,' and lay aside your effice, unprispe, including the State of New York and particularly the State of New York and the Particularly the State of New York a et slaves to the North, and keep them there etc. In most cases, the poor fellows would with their anasters, but, as we have observed, his forget their own beams in removing pubbrs motes. Like all hypocrites or fanatstrain at gurts and swallow camels. It is the freecoed pillars, painted on these walls behind the firm grasp of such a man, what are all those pillars of a time-serving church? They are as frail as so many reeds shaken by the wind. They are as unsubstantial as the freecoed pillars, painted on these walls behind me. I remember, that, when this convenience is and you may write this, if you will, among the prophecies of your Bible, no less likely to be fulfilled than many which are there.

From the Cincinnati Christian Press.

THE MOST SPEEDY, SURE, AND SAPE tween right and wrong began in this city, eight years ago, in the fall of 1844, one of the conservatives of the ministry said to me, 'Well, you are tak-ing strange ground in regard to this matter,—the freedom of the pulpit! But never mind; mark you my words. This heretic preacher of yours, at the Melodeon, will have but a short time of it in the city. 'Ah!' said I, 'and how long pray, will you city.' 'Ah!' said I, 'and how long pray, will you states to negotiate with each State for the entire conditions. give him to live?' 'Well, about four months will settle the matter,' he continued. 'The public curiosity will then be fully satisfied, and his audience

wholly dispersed! While travelling as an agent East and West, I have presented this view to many persons of intelligence, and dressing me was a miraculously inspired prophet, you may well suppose I was rather slow to credit his prediction. So I said, 'Now let me vaticinate a little. I shall prophesy that in four years, yes, in twice that number, if he lives, that preacher will be found consolidating an influence and an audience such as no other preacher in this city, perhaps not all the preachers put together, can command.' That time has now passed; and I leave it to you, friends, to say which of us prophesied right I am satisfied to rest the issue of my prediction on the fact, that while a fearth of the same and the same a it to you, friends, to say which of us prophesied right. I am satisfied to rest the issue of my prediction on the fact, that within a fortnight you will transfer

words of complaint against him, and so carries us captive by the might of his majestic moral power, that, with every new sound of his apocalyptic trumpet, with every new revelation of truth and duty, we feel, every soul of us, as if we could shout

aloud our thanksgiving! Such earnest natures are the fiery pith, The compact nucleus, round which systems grow:
Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith,
And whirls impregnate with the central glow."

As we come to realize more and more the weight and worth of the impressions he is so diffusing through the community, we adopt, without qualification, that glowing apostrophe of Tennyson's:—

'My hope and heart are with thee! Thou wilt be A latter Luther and a soldier-priest,
To scare church harpies from the master's feast!
Our duated volvets have much need of thee:
Thou art no sabbath drawler of old saws,
Distilled from some worm-cankered he saily;
But, spurred at heart with fiercest energy But, spurred at heart with herees energy.
To embattle and in wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof, hating to hark
The humming of the drowsy pulpit drone
Half God's good sabbath, while the worn-out cler
Br.wbeats his desk below. Thou, from a throne

One of the most horrible pieces of cruelty ever perpetrated in a civilized community is about being committed by the abolitionists in this city. The case is no more nor less than robbing an American family, on their way from Virginia to Texas, of all their property. Two colored women, with their three children, and three colored men, are about being taken away from their misters, and turned out upon the cold charities of the world for support—the women to become dwellers at the Five Points, the children to become thieves, and the men to hang around and get a job here and there, in a strange country and almost a strange people, whenever and wherever they can. All this is done under the pretence and in the name of 'philanthropy.' Horrible!—most horrible! A family robbed, mother and children destroyed—and honest, faithful men turned out of employment, out of doors, and out of LIVING!

This is abolitionism. God grant that whatever independ the has in store for us we may not be required to the content of the cold force and in the case I subordinate all merely personal that in this case I subordinate all merely personal that in this case I subordinate all merely personal that in this case I subordinate all merely personal mischantics of the great paramount claims of the principles I would thereby illustrate. I have aimed to set forth my views of the principles, obligations to the great paramount claims of the principles I would thereby illustrate. I have aimed to set forth my views of the principles, obligations to the great paramount claims of the principles I would thereby illustrate. I have aimed to set forth my views of the principles, obligations to the great paramount claims of the principles I would thereby illustrate. I have aimed to set forth my views of the principles, obligations, and mission of the right Christian pulpit in these case I subordinate all merely personal that in this case I subordinate all merely personal that in this case I subordinate all merely personal that in this case I subordinate all LIVING!

This is abolitionism. God grant that whatever judgment He has in store for us, we may not be left to the philanthropy of abolitionists. If these lunatics should ever take it into their heads that our children would be better off wandering about the streets of New York, picking up rags, and burrowing with vagabonds in cellars in the Five Points, than with us in our own house and home, we suppose that under a Seward dynasty, we should have to submit; but we would know what we wouldn't do.—New York Day-Book.

This is abolitionism. God grant that whatever believe no preacher of the present day (in this cty at least) has done, or is doing, more to elevate and reinforce popular sentiment and heal the moral maladies of the mass. In view of this positiveness of the mass. In view of this positiveness. I had to utter, that, in nothing has the judgment of many well-meaning Christians been so much at full

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER.

Extracts from an eloquent Discourse by Rev. John
T. Sargent, entitled 'Theodore Parker, the Reform
Pulpit, and the Influences that oppose it':—

as in their estimate of this preacher, his spirit and purposes. Let others call him as they will and do, —disorganizer, infidel, deist (it was always so with those who go in advance of their age.)—it is enough for me that he is a whole-hearted reformer! There What said the 'Fraternity of Churches,' so calleding this city, to your minister some eight years ago, when, by invitation of one of their ministers at large, he entered one of their chapels for the poor on a sabbath? 'Stand back!' What have you to do with this preaching of the gospel to the poor,—with your infidelity and racicalism? You put in jeopardy the interests of our denomination! You minime our credit! We shall lose caste in the sectacopardy the interests of our denomination! You put in jure our credit! We shall lose caste in the sectation world!

So, also, to their official servitor they said in sub-

revolution zing the popular conscience, far and wide, throughout the domains of the Church and State; striking down the standards of all tyrannical usurpations, and shaking to their faundations all the will be standards of all tyrannical usurpations, and shaking to their faundations all the will account the standards of all tyrannical usurpations, and shaking to their faundations all the will account the standards of all tyrannical usurpations.

METHOD OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY

It has ever been my opinion that the abolition of slavery could be procured by the General Government, and that to the pronotion of the best interest of both the free and slave States. The General Government could make an appropriation of a sum sufficient to abolition of its slave system, upon receiving a due proportion of the sum appropriated for that purpose. While travelling as an agent East and West, 1

I am satisfied to rest the issue of my prediction on the fact, that within a fortnight you will transfer your place of worship, not only to a larger 'tabernacle of witness,' but still nearer to the throbbing heart of this city, which so needs the reforming influences for which I plead.

Talk of crushing or suppressing such a man! Talk of confining or excluding him by any gates or bars of ecclesiastical jurisdiction! Why, he takes all your gates off the hinges! He marches right up and over your barricades, and carries off your prisondors as Samson bore away the gates of Gazton his mighty shoulders! His very inkstand—by the doors as Samson bore away the gates of Gazi on his mighty shoulders! His very inkstand—by the energies which come out of it once a week, like the one which stern old Luther is said to have flung at the head of the devil—is full proof against all infernal agencies. He excommunicates the whole host of bigots and worldlings that numble their poor words of complaint against him, and so carries us of the mation now stands, and ever has stood ready to crush any efforts the slaves might make for freedom. Therefore the General Government and the free States are as certainly criminal, and as certainly re-sponsible to God for the existence of slavery, as the

slave States can be, and consequently are under the highest possible obligation to secure the entire abo-lition of the slave system.

111. The General Government can command ample resources to enable it to give, if necessary, a full compensation for all the slaves in the Union. The ple resources to chable it to give, in necessary, a tour compensation for all the slaves in the Union. The resources of a republic are in the wealth and in the power of the citizens, and consequently to pay money to the citizens cannot reduce the wealth of the nation. It is but a change of funds. Were it to be paid to a foreign country, then it might be oppressive; but as it is a mere change of funds at home, and one that would create in all the slave States a system of enterprise equal to that of the free States, it could not be injurious to the general interests of the nation. It is obvious that such a change would throw open all the slave States to free labor enterthrow open all the slave States to free labor enter-prise, and would at once bring more than three millions to buy Northern products. This would tend greatly to enrich every part of the Union. The increase in the value of lands would be immense, and

made many divisions, and is likely to make more, will all denominations of Christians at once unite in this great moral enterprise? The world never can be at rest, and one that threatens to bring the two sections of the Union into dreadful conflict. A large portion of the slave States make slavery profitable by breeding slaves for market. This gives an undue increase to the slave population, and hence the imperious demand for more slave territory. An increase of eighty thousand slaves every year, with an advance upon that increase, must soon fill up an immense territory. And, consequently, the slave States, by this enormous increase, are forced to seek more lands on which to pour out this swelling tide, which, if bounded, would soon overflow all the land, every wheel of enterprise would stop, and all would be the resul. Such masses of slaves could neither be sold nor employed. The demand of the slave States for more territory, is but the struggle for a little longer existence. They are fast coming up to the point of inevitable destruction, and hence their desperate efforts to despoil foreign countries. Texas has been seized, and Mexico has been depoiled of her territories, and make the slave States for freedom. The slaves are rational beings, and as such are capable of being ground by law. If the slave States will abolish ground by law. If the slave States will abolish and Mexico has been depoiled of her territories, and the design is to mitigate these waters of roin by spreading them over all these vast regions, and before they become too deep on these, to pour them on countries far beyond. They do not expect to live always, but are determined to live as long as they can. The demand for territory will be made so long as any on earth can be had; and if they had power would force him to enlarge the support of the slave system and set all free, and enact laws for the silve speed and infirm, for the restraint of the idle and victors, and for the education of all capable of being educated, they will be free from danger, and will feel the change only for the better.

2. Some fear that if the slaves were set free, they would all come to the free States, and on that

which the right of the free States to protect their own citizens is prostrated, and a petty officer of the United States can, in despite of the State magistrates, without a jury trial, send a citizen from his wife and children into perpetual bondage. Every seizore of a person under this unjust and cruel encuent kindles up the fires of revolution, and calls out resistance to the Government, which is constantly becoming odious to all just and benevolent citizens.

States, without a jury trial, send a citizen from his wife and children into perpetual bondage. Every seizore of a person under this unjust and cruel encuent kindles up the fires of revolution, and calls out resistance to the Government, which is constantly becoming odious to all just and benevolent citizens.

hence there is reason to believe that the increase of wealth and enterprise resulting from the abolition of slavery would far transcend the sum to be paid for the slaves. Besides, these slave States would have their due proportion to pay for the abolition of slavery.

IV. The expense of sustaining slavery will soon amount to more than the sum necessary for its abolition. The slaves now are three millions one hundred and ninety-eight thousand, and the increase will be eighty thousand a year, or more. The time, then, is just at hand, when a standing military force will be necessary to hold them in subjection, and immense must be the expense, and great the danger to the liberties of the country. This is a point which claims the welfare of all who desire the safety and welfare of the government and nation. It is alone a consideration that ought to urge all the people of the United States to make the most vigorous efforts for the immediate and entire abolition of the slave system.

V. In case of a single foreign invasion, vastly more may be lost by slavery, in life and property, than would be necessary to abolish the slave system, which is creating millions of enemies in the bosom of the nation, and putting it in the power of a foreign nation to form desperate and nuncerons armices within our own limits to destroy life and seize the property of the citizens. A thousand millions of property might be destroyed in a single foreign invasion. Thus forms a sufficient reason why the General Government should make whatever sacrifices are necessary to induce the slave States to abolish their slave system.

VI. Slavery is a disturbing principle in the Government should make whatever sacrifices are necessary to induce the slave States to abolish their slave system.

VI. Slavery is a disturbing principle in the Government which charactery to induce the slave states and one of the regions achievements of Christians at once unite in the great prominent to abolish their slave system.

VI. Slavery is a disturbing principle in the G

desprinction, and hence their desperate chois to despoil foreign countries. Texas has been seized, rational beings, and as such are capable of being and Mexico has been depoiled of her territories, and governed by law. If the slave States will abolish the design is to mitigate these waters of ruin by

If all the free States were true to freedom, there would be no revolution. The slave States are tone states up to the present time.

If all the free States were true to disturb the Government, and would never venture to disturb the Government, and would never venture to disturb the Government, and bring the two sections of the Union into bloody conflict. The slave States, always sustained by the strong party of mercenary men at the North, will never submit peacefully to be confined to their present limits. By means of such a party, they have trumphed over the free States up to the present time.

If all the free States were true to freedom, there would be no revolution. The slave States are too weak in themselves to make a formidable revolution, and would never venture to disturb the Government, were they not encouraged by a strong mercenary mark in the free States and such a strong mercenary ment and the great body of the South and the great body of the colored people will gradually tend to the warmer to the colored people will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored proper warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the warmer to the colored prople will gradually recede from the colored prople will the colored prople will be to the col on, and would never remarked by a strong merce-ent, were they not encouraged by a strong merce-ery party in the free States, and such a party thoy all have, so long as mercenary men can make gains the North, and that by choice, and not by

ment, were they not encouraged by a strong mercenary party in the free States, and such a party thry will have, so long as mercenary men can make gains by trading with the South. There is a party in the free States standing for freedom, and growing stronger under every encroachment of the Slave Power, and soon the free States will find it necessary to their existence to resist the aggressions of the Slave States.

The strugglo between the slave and free institutions is for existence. They are antagonistic principle, and cannot exist long together—the one of the other must fall. And it should be noticed that a minority, with right on their side, can make a successful revolution against a Government in which are three millions of elaves. A Government that his three millions of elaves. A Government that has three millions of elaves. A Government that has three millions of enemies in its limits must ever be proportionably weak, and must become still weaker as it attempts to enforce barbarons enactments upon its critizens. One fugitive slave taken from every five miles square of the free States, if such could be taken, would revolutionize the free States, and by force of arms they would set all the slaves free in the Union. The Government of the United States could easily crush Mexico, but it cannot, to any general extent, enforce the Fugitive Slave enactment. When the Government puts itself in conflict with the consciences of its subjects, it must fail to enforce its edicts. Conscience will make men do what armies cannot make them do. The two sections of the Union are rapidly coming up to the point where desperate conflict must begin. It is, therefore, time that all parties should unite to remove the disturbing cause. Let slavery be abolished by purchase on the part of the General Government. To this, the slave should be all one people, having but the same general interests, and the Union might stand to the free Government pass and the Union disturbed to the colored people of the North. The colored people are bette

the same general interests, and the Union might stand to the end of time. To secure this, it would be worth while to make the sacrifice necessary to abolish the only obstacle to permanent union and prosperity.

VII. Knowledge and virus are essential to the existence of a republic, but slavery promotes ignorance and vice. It throws the free inhabitants too far apart to admit of a common school system, and the program of the educated, and the slaves must be kept in ignorance.

No other bond could hold three millions of people in- such degrading bondage. There is no vice which slavery does not generate. In all the slave which slavery does not generate. In all the slave states, there is not the first sentence of law to secure the right of magriage among more than three millions of people. The most horrible impurities

THE WEBSTER OBSEQUIES.

(Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.)
We are full of business to-day, getting ready to bury Mr. Webster in Effigy to-morrow. The day's papers will tell you of the procession that will 'drag its slow length along' through the streets, and also of the profound grief that will fill every heart, and which you cannot refuse to believe on such authority. The Eulogy is to be delivered in Faneuil Hall, which will mourn as much as unlimited black cloth can make it. You know that Mr. Everett was first appointed to this task. But his succession to the can make it. You know that Mr. Everett was first appointed to this task. But his succession to the Secretaryship of State rendering this impracticable, it was offered to Mr. Choate, and refused by him, as the ill-natured world believes, because it was not given to him at first; as, indeed, it should have been. This was more than a thousand pities. It would have well repaid a trip from New York to have seen him tear his hair and spin like a tetotum or a dervise about the platform. He would have resembled 'a monkey in convulsions' (with a small touch of hysterics) more than ever before. These two gentlemen being out of the way, the Eulogy necessarily men being out of the way, the Eulogy necessarily fell to the lot of Mr. George S. Hillard, really the only other man of the necessary literary and rhetori-cal abilities, excepting, of course, Mr. Winthrop, who was entirely out of the question in this case, that the Free Soil Exodus of 1848 has left the unlucky Whig Party. It has plenty of money; its coats and hats are unexceptionable; but, with these three (or four) exceptions, its stupidity is perfectly frightful. Of course, Mr. Hillard does not stand in a line with Mr. Everett or Mr. Choate; but the writes good English, (only rather over-finished and redundant in quotation and allusion,) and his delivery is generally liked. His style, too, is eminently suited to the perfusery wite of sleaveners having been

to the mortuary vein of eloquence, having been ex-ercised in behalf of several deceased friends with felicity justly entitling him to the nom de societe of Obitoury Hillard.
There was some talk of dispensing with any mili-There was some talk of dispensing with any military escort, by way of slur upon Military Candidatism; but the services of the Sims Brigade called too loudly for remembrance to be overlooked, to say nothing of the necessity of 'swallow-tailed coats' and cocks'-tails to give variety and life to a procession of black coats. It would have been altogether too bad, had this slight been put on those gallant fellows. They would have been justified in refusing to turn out and help another City Government in an amuteur Slave-hunt. I hope I shall not be violating confidence (especially as the whole affair will be over before this letter appears) if I tell you that they have applied to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for the Coat which Sims wore when he was taken by Marshal Tukey's orders, and which has adorned their Office ever since. We were rather reluctant to trust so characteristic a relic out of our keeping: but, on the whole, we thought it unfair to keeping: but, on the whole, we thought it unfair to rob them of such a trophy of the only campaign they ever had, or are like to have. So we have let them have it, they binding themselves in the sum of ten thousand dollars (the bonds signed by John H. Pearson, and secured by the hypothecation of the

as any on earth can be had; and if they had power over Deity, they would force him to enlarge the world for them. While the system exists, the Government and the free States will never find rest. The free States will never find rest. The such feer is groundless. If slavery were abolished, the females would cease to labor in the fields, and some employed to make resistance. The encroachments of the Slave Power are becoming intolerable. The revolutionary spirit of seventy-six is already burning in the bosoms of many.

The stamp act and the tea tax were as feathers compared with the Fugitive Slave enactment, by which the right of the free States to protect their own citizens is prostrated, and a petty officer of the over abolished, the planters would be just as anxbe done to the heroes who really bore the heat and bur the one to the nerces who really one the next and our den of the day. For you know that the only danger the Sims Brigade encountered was their exposure, for several successive nights, to incessant Brandy and Water. To be sure, as the Civic Fathers did supply the the width with results. trainer. To be sure, as the Civic Fathers did Supply them with wine, too, they might justly receive the further honorary addition of the heroes of Brandywine! But the Boston Police, under the command of Marshal Tukey, were the real heroes of that day, and it is right they should not be forgotten on this. The whole force, then on duty, armed with the very Whittles served out by the United States with which they used to be not thereast their States, with which they used to be put through their exercise at daybresk, are to be marched in hollow square, as they escorted Sims to the Acorn, with an Ethiopian Minstrel (who has most kindly volunteered his services) in the centre, to represent that abandoned Traitor, so as to give a lifelike air to the scene. Unless, indeed, (for which carnest efforts are making,) a real slave can be caught in season for the Celebration. The Managers on this occasion, without regard to expense, have sent to Savannah, and procured the very Whip with which Sims received rocured the very Whip with which Sins received the usual correction, in the Jail there, for his attempt to destroy this Glorious Union, and which will be conspicuous in the Procession. The Court House, too, is to be again dressed in chains, a delicate and proper compliment to the Compromise Measures and the Memory of their ablest advocate. It is not investible that for some reason or other same of these possible that, for some reason or other, some of these particulars may be suppressed in the published ac-counts. So little are newspapers to be relied upon in these days! Fortunate, indeed, are you and Pos-terity in having a Correspondent who unites to un-usual facilities of information, the most scrupulous

regard to accuracy, even in the minutest particulars:

We, certainly, have great reason to be thankful that our lot is cast in so very entertaining a part of this fanniest of all possible worlds. Only think of living in times when the Duke of Wellington is discovered to have been a Wil, Mr. Webster a Saint, and that Dutch hastard Louis Namiene laws on the possible worlds. and that Dutch bastard, Louis Napoleon (who, every-body knows, has not a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins,) to be the *legitimate* heir of the Bonaparte dynasty! It is not one of the least diverting passages of this our life to read the indignation of the Webster presses at the temperate (though, still, good naturedly exaggerated) characters of Mr. Webster in the Eaglish papers. Nothing short of enlogy that would set him above all English Orators, to say pathing of tall Greak and Page for all nothing of 'all Greek and Roman fame,' will content the maw of these cornorants. However, Mr. Velasco (or Masco) Sargent, the editor of the little Transcript, has put that matter at rest. It seems this sagacious gentleman has, 'for the last three years, been a pretty diligent student, for a specific purpose,' of ancient and modern orators, and we have his word for it that Mr. Webster don't

Demosthenes or Cicero!

Demosthenes or Cicero!

This, of course, settles the question. He also confirms the extravagant hyperbole of Mr. Everett (only to be accounted for by warm personal friendship,) when he classed him as the superior of BURKE?!!! Will not Milesian impudence and Gascon assurance yield henceforth the palm to Yankee brass? Superior to Burke! If he be, it must be as Glover's Leonidas was equal to Virgil.

*Equal to Virgil! It must be perhaps;
But then, by Jove, 'tis Dr. Trapp's!'

It must be some peru American edition of Burke.

It must be some very American edition of Burke, published by the Harpies and Brothers, with the best things left out, to which he is superior. I wonder whether this Minute Philosopher of the Transcript did not discover, in the course of his specific studies, that Homer and Milton must knock under to Juci Barlow!—p. Z.

LEMMON AID.

HILADELPHIA. ROFF, England States, and from MR. BANriand from MR. BANriand agents, or with the Post Office
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dispel the cloud of fulse and empty adulation by

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iel Webster's merits and der

speaker, to my knowledge.

to many minds are deluded, I desire, Mr. Edin

never been sufficiently brought out by any wifer

BY SHARPSTICE. No sooner does a prominent man die in there in

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE WEBSTER OBSEQUIES.

BOSTON, Dec. 1st, 1852. The funeral solemnities of Daniel Webster, ur der the direction of our city authorities, took place yesterday. The weather was most favorable, but the procession and ceremonies were far less imposthe procession and ceremonies were far less impos-ing than on former occasions. The aspect of the city was more like that of a festive holiday. Al-though black and white cotton was plentifully dis-played in some places, both on public buildings and private houses, still it was palpably apparent that the show was got up to order, and not the spontaneous

show was get up to order, and not the spinaneous expression of a noutring community, as it was on the day of the funeral of Mr. Webster.

Only a few places and attempted any more than a mere display of a piece of cotton hung horizontally across the houses, but these attempts were lamentahely deficient in taste, with a few exceptions. What can one say of the display of a full-length wax figure, with a blue coat on which was decidedly deficient in its dimensions, and showing a face of wax which was worse than a caricature? South-sea Islanders might be pardoned for such a taste, but the

The procession was exceedingly meagre, more so than ever before. A few companies of military made up all the show, then came the carriages with the invited guests and the dignitaries of the state and Our President elect, Mr. Pierce, was not there, nor the Secretary of State, as was announced. The carriages were followed by persons on foot, among whom the Sons of New Hampshire were merous. But there was no funeral car, no

emblems, even no tolling of bells from any of the

Paneuil Hall was hung in black; walls, windows, and every inch of space, except the picture of Healey, which was lighted up, and hung behind the speaker, and the pictures of Washington and Hancock on either side of it; the hall being lighted sparingly by

gas. The effect of this arrangement was, to my taste, anything but imposing; it gave an oppressive, close feeling, like going into a cavern.

The eulogy of Mr. George S. Hillard was neat and chaste, but, I think, it is by no means one of his happiest efforts. One feels that his theme is not the cutted but high the the Caverin nicture from which central light, like the Corregio picture, from which the near and far off objects receive existence and life. The impression it leaves is, that the speaker has aboved hard against inclination or ruther inspira tion, and that the subject and occasion were not suited to his frame of mind and thought. The introduction to Mr. Parker's discourse on the death of the great deceased is grand, compared to it.

There is an anecdote connected with the different mottoes displayed in the windows four weeks ago, on the day of the funeral, which is war relation A prominent confectionery shop, in Washinstreet, wished to have a motto, but the lady street, wished to have a motto, but the lady pro-prietress's power of invention was at fault. She su moned her household, who searched through Shakspeare and the Bible, but to no effect. Finally, one of the persons, who is a 'spiritual medium' of one of the persons, who is a 'spiritual medium' spirit of the great deceased himself, and ask him to give a motto. No sooner said than done; all the persons sat round a table, formed a circle, and the spirit actually made his appearance, and gave a smotto, which was spelled out by the raps, and which was: 'I still will be the guiding star of the nation.' These words were instantly painted in large letters, and displayed in the window the following day

But here is another anecdote of Webster, which has just been told me, and which is worth preserving. Just before he died, and after his recovery was flespaired of, one of his physicians approached his bedside, and asked how he found himself. 'I feel like the Jackdaw in the Church Steeple, was the strange reply. The physician withdrew sadly from the bed side to another part of the room, where some mem-bers of the family were standing together, and shak-ing his head, confessed his apprehensions that the brain of the dying statesman was affected, that the stately oak was perishing at the top. He could see no method in the answer which his question had re crived. One of the ladies present, who knew Mr. Webster better, did not believe his mind was wandering, and, quietly stepping to the bed-side, asked him what he meant by saying he felt like the jack-daw in the church steeple. 'Why, Cowper; don't you remember?' was the reply. She did remember Cowper's delightful translation of one of Vincent Bourne's little poems, entitled The Jackdaw. I send you a copy of the verses, which some of your readers may have forgotten or never read, that they may perceive the perfect fitness and point of the reply

THE JACKDAW.

There is a bird who, by his coat,
And by the hoarseness of his note,
Much the approved a crow;
A great frequenter of the church,
Where bishop-like he finds a perch, And dormitory too.

Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to indicate
From what point blows the whether.
Look up! your brains begin to swim,
Tis in the clouds—that pleases him, He chooses it the rather.

Fond of the speculative height, Thither he wings his airy flight,
And thence securely sees
The bustle and the raree show, hat occupy mankind below, Secure and at his ease.

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses If he should chance to fall, No; not a single though like that Employs his philosophic pate, Or troubles it at all.

He sees that this great round-a-bout, The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law, Its custom and its businesses, Is no concern at all of his, concern at all of his,
And says - what says he? - Caw

Thrice happy bird! I too have seen Much of the vanities of men; And, sick of having seen 'em, Would cheerfully these limbs resign For such a pair of wings as thine, And such a head between 'em.

The subscription paper for a monument and other purposes of Mr. Webster, is still circulating. I un-derstand that the twenty-five thousand dollars, due on a mortgage held by Mrs. Webster on Marshfield, have been subscribed and received, but that the design of keeping Marshfield, after payment of all the debts, has been given up as impracticable.

I see that Madame Sontag gave a great rehearsal in your city, to which the clergy were invited. That you may understand the object of this pious liberality, you must know that this new feature in securing the attention of the public for public singers was first projected in our city, and deserves notice as a portion of the history of the humbugs of the day. portion of the history of the minutes of the When Madame Sontag first came here, a number of clergymen applied to be admitted to the rehearsal, and the state of functional position would not permit them to go to a public concert. Thereupon Made Sontag issued invitations to a number of clergymen and school masters to be present at her first re-hearsal. A number of the cloth, who had been overlooked, took umbrage at having been excluded, and wrote letters to the lady to that effect. It was therewhole letters to the lady to that effect. It was thereupon decided by her agents to turn this apparent
kindness and piety of the lady to her substantial
advantage. Consequently, it has been agreed that
another grand rehearsal should be given, but on condition that one of the influential clergymen should make an address at the end of the performance, which should be printed, and that a Bible should be presented to her. The names of all the clergymen had been found out, and the invitation to them said that their presence with two of their family was requested.' The Catholic Bishop felt at first offended and insulted, that he was invited with 'two of har family,' but he was assured that no insult was intend-

ed, and he might come with two of his friends.
On this occasion 1,400 persons were present, and at the end of the concert, Rev. Dr. Sharp made a touching address, saying that he had never been so deeply moved as by one of her songs, and that he could see only good in such an entertainment, and hoped that one day she would sing in the choir of Angels on high. Then the lady kneeled before him and he gave her his benediction, whilst the audience

A Bible was to be presented to her, but here there arose first the difficulty, that the Catholics would not write their names in a Protestant Bible, and vice write their names in a Protestant Bible, and vice rersu. Hence each gave her a Bible, so that Mad. Sontag got two instead of one, and can now have a

You see that the same ceremony has been repeated in your city, so that the effect of it here must have payed so well, that a repetition was ventured on. These contrivances are originated by the agents of the lady, so that she is not to be blamed for it. Life in every branch is but a play on the stage, and this shows you the life of the world of old, when made practical.

Yours, &c.,

M.

THE LATE DANIEL WEBSTER. Extract from a sermon, recently delivered in Dan

vers. (Mass.) by the Rev. F. P. Appleton :-

then, and I still hold it to have been true and needed. If I thought his influence now to be as dangerous as it was then, I should say the same now. But the tide has turned. The intellect, the determination, the real life of the day are on the side of freedom. The tide has turned, and from thrice that statesman's former power there could be little danger. I am glad that it is so; glad that the cause of truth and freedom is so far advanced. Glad, because therefore I feel no duty calling on me to repeat my warning and my testimony. Glad, because there are sanctities around the dead, which only at the stern, inevitable voice of truth and duty should be stern, inevitable voice of truth and duty should be put aside. Glad, too, because I am thus spared the sad and trying task of blaming one already forsaken and neglected. Were it but a dog I saw ungratefulls tread in the same and the same a

enemy, for I do not think any man can be bad enough to deserve the ingratitude and desertion of his friends. No, not one.

I knew before, and have often spoken of the damn-

ing sin here, when I have been showing the require ments of Christ's gospel and our neglect thereof, that no higher principles of justice, freedom, and truth were allowed in our political life to interfere with expediency and availability; but now I am taught still more. Now I find by the testimony of the presses, by the culogies of the leaders, by their unanimous acclaim of respect and sorrow, that the man their parties rejected because not available, was in their estimation the greatest and noblest and most worthy of the nation's undying gratitude since Washington. I am thus taught by their own confession, acrifice to availability.

Friends, I did not look for this. Either all that

the greater portion of this nation is now saying and acting, is the blackest hypocrisy, or your two political parties have been guilty of most base ingratitude. Sacrifice a friend, a benefactor to expediency! Oh friends, I speak in the deepest seriousness-yes, sorrow, that anything should make my countrymen so selfish and cowardly. Every bell toll, every minute gun, every half mast flag of mourning, bears witgen, every half must flag of mourning, bears wit-ness against you. And was I one of that st tesman's family, I should feel that every outward demonstration of respect for his life, and every word of enlogy from such friends, was aggravated insult offered to the dead. Opposition from the Abelitionists, rejection by us, might have been looked for We had never eaten of his bread, or been served by for as. Opposition and reproof here, was open and mutual. It was manly, even if passionate. But opreason of availability-think of it, and see what your

Thus much, regard for honorable treatment and reverence for the sacred virtue of gratitude force a Northern fanatic,' and one wholly opposed to the latter course and character of Webster, to say; this 'here? Where now are the demagogues latter course and character of Webster, to say; this the spirit and word of Christ, which you ask me to speak of here, bid me declare, as a warning against the terrible effect of disobeying any principle, of worshipping expediency rather than the truth. Institude is a sin: is imprattiade, whether the one to whom it is shown be good or bad—and every Christian should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the spirit and word of Christian should sympathize with the victim of such sin, the spirit and word of the nation into a moral syncope, with their bedlam shouts of 'our glorious Constitution—it must be presered inviolute?

Has any one the slightest doubt of the absurdity of the interpretation put upon the Constitution by the interpretation on the property of the prop

though it were the evil one himself. How much more, then, when the sufferer is a tempted, toiling, struggling man, like ourselves!'

A STORY OF SLAVERY.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, in a call for funds to set a family of slaves at liberty, gives the following touching history. We find it in the Worcester Spy:—

About thirty years since, a certain man emigrat-About thirty years since, a ceretain has a constant of the constitution of the constit He built a house for her, and visited her frequently. She was an intelligent woman, was well acquainted with his business affairs, and had a

good deal of influence over him.

They had four children—three daughters and a Son. He supported them, and treated them as in will defend it, and rebuke all who do not defend it. With what cool inpudence the Despatch goes on to became quite skilful. These facts were generally known in the community where they lived and these. became quite skilful. These facts were generally known in the community where they lived, and these statements, in fact, came from that quarter. It was commonly supposed, however, by those who knew the father, that he had made a will emancipating his children and their mather, and leaving his property to them. The family declared that he intended dren and their mother, and leaving his property

heirs once signed a paper liberating the family. The fourth, who held his share in right of his wife, promised, by his wife's death-hed, to sign the paper. His wife died and he held to sign the paper.

eighteen months ago, in company with that slave mother, and I never saw any thing more pathetic than the way that base man cowered before the just indignation of that wronged woman. It seemed the foreshadowing of some terrible Day of Judgment, when the black race shall rise up before the Anglo. foreshadowing of some terrible Day of Judgment, when the black race shall rise up before the Anglo-Saxon, and point the finger of eternal reproach, and

Fortunately for this wretched family, they were

From the Portland Transcript. THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

Ma. Epitor.—The decision of Judge Paine, in the case of the slaves brought into the State of New York from Virginia for embarkation to Texas, which decision was briefly alluded to in your paper of Nov. 20, seems to have created a great commotion at the South; and some Northern journals have 'declared' themselves in a manner, if not very surprising, at any rate, most disgraceful and humiliating. Let us look at this case a moment, and ascertain what principles were involved in the issue, and what principles were recognized in the decision. The slaves. or shall not now speak of Webster, either in culogy or otherwise. But in passing, I may as well make a few remarks needed and applicable at present. My friends, death to me does not alter the life, the past life of any man, public or private. Death capnot make the evil deed good, or the good deed evil, Virtue and vice are virtue and vice. Life nor death can change that. Therefore, my independ or again, whether immediate or gradual, as applied particularly to the United States, had nothing not make the evil deed good, or the good deed evil, Virtue and vice are virtue and vice. Life nor death can change that. Therefore, my judgment or opinion of any man when dead, is the same as it was when the man was living. Our feelings may change, but the truth is truth sill, and forever. I have then, nothing different to say of Webster's life from that which I have before said. When he was alive, I bore my witness against him. He was popular once. I saw his influence leading men away from truth and God, and I told you it was. My testimony was given saw his influence leading men away from truth and food, and I told you it was. My testimony was given then, and I still hold it to have been true and need-tion, as a jurist, could have decided otherwise. Now, I venture to say, there never was a gross

outrage perpetrated upon any legal instrument, than is contained in the above misinterpretation of the Constitution. Let us look at it. What is the obviand neglected. Were it but a dog I saw ungratefully treated, I could not refuse my sympathy. How
much more—a man!
Since those conventions in Baltimore, at which all
future history will point the finger of scorn for their
base desertion of Liberty and Free Speech, I have
felt for the statesman now dead, the deepest pity. I
would have pitted him had he been the world's worst
under the statesman had he been the world's worst
the power to bring with him all the privileges and privileges and immunities of the citizens of the State in which he is residing or sojourning. But according to the interpretation of the 'Despatch,' he has the power to bring with him all the privileges and immurities, that is, all the peculiar institutions, of the State from which he comes! Can anything be imagined more absurd? Suppose a citizen of New York, removing to Richmond, should say - At home, I have the privilege of voting, without being challenged for my name-under the Constitution, claim that right here. At home, the property qua fication, in the case of white I claim that immunity here. claim would not be treated with derision? But le the Despatch answer, if it can, why, on its own inter-pretation of the Constitution, such a claim should not be allowed. Will it pretend that the clause in question was inserted for the sole benefit of slave-holders, and that Northern citizens, travelling South, that not only principles, but even 'the great, the god-like man,' so they call him, must also be totally de-serted; left on the strand to die, broken-hearted—a after the exhibition we have had of its profound con-stitutional lore, would be nothing surprising. In the imprisonment of Northern seamen in Southern such an interpretation is given to the Constitution. And here let the Despatch have the full benefit of its own doctrine, that man carries with him into another State the leges and immunities' be enjoyed at home, so that, if he was allowed to hold slaves in his own State, he can hold them in any other State, the laws of the latter State to the contrary notwithstanding. Are not these seamen, black though they are, citizens in Maine and Massachusetts, and exempt from all imprisonment on account of their color? This 'priviand the Despatch should be foremost to defend them in the exercise of it. Under the true interpre-tation of the Constitution, their imprisonment is an outrage equally gross and unlawful; for the Consti-tution makes it imperative on Virginia to grant to the citizens of Maine and Massachusetts, not those privileges and immunities they enjoyed at home, but such as Virginia accords to her own citizens. In either view of the case, then, the Constitution is lated, and the North insulted and wronged.

> der the point still more clear. We have in Maine a statute known as the liquor law. By this law, all intoxicating liquors, except under certain specified circumstances, are outlawed, and the right of property in them is not recognized. In Virginia, there is no such statute. Now, if the interpretation of the Despatch be sound, a citizen of Virginia coming to Maine, may claim the right to hold liquors as pro-

> perty, and dispose of them as such, to any extent he may please! Are we prepared to allow such an exposition of the Constitution as this? Does not its

devil? But to return to the decision of Judge Paine monest intelligence, will admit its constitutionality and if he has the spirit of an American citizen, he to them. The family declared that he intended coming North very soon, to live here with them. But he died suddenly (like St. Clair in "Uncle Tom.") No will was found!

So far, it is no uncommon series of events, under the peculiar institution. But now comes the startling point. The children and their mother became, of course, the property of the heirs of the father—four distant relatives, residing in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Southern neighbors were touched by the circumstances of the case, and represented them to the Northern heirs. The children were at their mercy. What said those heirs? They sold the mother and children, separately, at auction, and divided the proceeds!

Let m, however, he just to them. There of the nd divided the proceeds!

Let me, however, be just to them. Three of the constitution to the letter, and nobly vindicated its eirs once signed a paper liberating the family. The fundamental spirit and principle—the natural right of man to own himself, and to govern himself.

of man to own himself, and to govern him Let the united scorn and execuation of swife died, and he then refused. The other heiss yielded, made no attempt to redeem the family, and shook their share of the money.

I have seen that man, whose avarice thus sentenced to bondage and wretchedness the children of the individual whose property fell strangely into his shands. He bore the outward aspect of a man, but God had written a terrible retribution upon his shameful lips and downcast eye. I visited him eighteen months ago, in company with that slave

That mock funeral a few days ago, said to be in honor of Daniel Webster,—reas it an honor to him or to us? or was it the contrary?—Did it serve any Fortunately for this wretched family, they were all bought at auction by one benevolent man. He bought them in hopes that the heirs might redeem them—or, rather, he bought the woman; another man paid \$1,250 for the son. Since then, by the noble efforts of the mother and daughters, (aided by one heir, who advanced \$500.) the son has been liberated and is reasonable with complacency? It was not an all control and is reasonable with complacency? It was not and one heir, who advanced \$500.) the son has been liberated, and is now in California. But that mother and those daughters are still in slavery.

An effort is at last being made for the release of these women. Of the four heirs, one is poor, and can pay nothing; another (the guiltiest) refuses to do any thing; another promises \$200; the fourth died some years since, leaving \$100 in the hands of a trustee, who is now poor, and utterly unable to pay it, though it may possibly be recovered from a bondsman. The family have been allowed by their master to accumulate \$650 toward their freedom; and there has been subscribed in the neighborhood where the father of these children originated, about \$260. This leaves \$290 to be raised in addition, before the whole sum of \$1,400 can be paid; unless (which is improbable) the above bequest be recovered from public statues. Home Journal, ered.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, DEC. 10, 1852. EDITORIAL TOUR.

[CONTINUED.] The principal object of our visit to Pennsylvani was to attend the anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society-a Society conducted with admirable judgment, in the best spirit, and never found wanting in the hour of trial. Annually we have looked for the recurrence of this anniversary as the talisman to draw us, with irresistible power, to that section of the moral battle-field, that we might again commune, face to face with as true and dauntless a body of combatants as ever yet struck a blow in the cause of bleeding humanity; but, for three years successively, tances had conspired to prevent our attendance. Formerly, the meeting was regularly held at Norristown, a remarkably pleasant and thriving town, located on the banks of the Schuylkill, about eighteen miles from Philadelphia : but this year, as well as one or two years previous, it was held at West Chester, some thirty miles from the city. The whole region was new to us, and impressed us very favorably, both as to the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the landscape. Upwards of a hundred delegates went from Philadelphia, but the train proved to be a slow coach,' and the cars were a satire upon ' the progressive spirit of the age.' Anti-slavery, being always right, is for 'going ahead,' not regardless of consequences, but duly notifying whatever stands in the way to blook out for the engine while the hell rings! Three days were occupied in deliberation and dis-

assion; and at their termination, it seemed as though the threshold of the great subject had scarcely been reached-so comprehensive is it, and so wide are its relations. At all such gatherings, the more that is said, the more there remains to be uttered. In such a cause, the mind grows fruitful and the tongue eloquent. To reveal the hideous features of the slave system : to examine and refute the multitudinous objections to the course of the abolitionists; to expose the duplicity and cowardice, the folly and madness, the profligacy and impiety of the enemies of emanci pation; to remove the misapprehensions of the honest, enlighten the understandings of the benighted, change the impressions of the prejudiced, soften the hearts of the obdurate, animate the spirits of the desponding; to show how fearfully committed is the ligion of the land to the side of the most brutal of all oppressions, what are the doctrines enunciated by the pulpits and upheld by the churches, (with here and there an exception,) respecting the right of the slave to his freedom; to unmask the political demagogaes who are cajoling and plundering the people, and exhibit the rottenness of the great controlling paries; to give credit to whom credit, and honor to whom honor, as well as rebuke to whom rebuke is due; to present for consideration the bloody laws of the South, and recapitulate the daring aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights and liberties of the North; to trace the withering effects of slavery upon all that belongs to the material interests of the country,-industry, enterprise, wealth and population,and to place in vivid contrast the results of ' free soil, free labor, and free men , to vindicate the . higher law' of God against the lower law of the Adversary- &c. &c. &c.; -to enter upon a task like this rapidly absorbs the longest time that can be allotted to it, on any occasion, and certainly requires no small share of intellectual ability and moral stamina. In fact, there is nothing extraneous to the anti-slavery enterprise in religion or politics, in science or literature, in peace or war, in legislation or government, in things present or things to come, in life or in death, in time or in eternity. Hence it is that the land is shaken by its tread; that its preserve, like Banquo's ghost, terrifies the guilty, and w' not down at the bidding of any man, party or sect; that its direct consideration, or an incidental reference to it, is compatible with almost every occasion; that other movements, for the time being, are dwarfed by its immense magnitude, and possess far less of vitality and interest; ther is sightfully assumes to be of paramount importance. There never has been such a struggle for the rights of man in any age of the world-one so practical in its bearings, so impartial and universal in its application, so peaceful and magnanimous in its disposition, so imbued with love to God and love to all mankind. It is neither sectional nor geographical, neither American nor African, neither for one

The Annual Report of the Society was a document evincing much labor as well as ability in its preparation. It was largely occupied with references to the numerous scenes of thrilling Interest, connected with the attempted enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, which had transpired in Pennsylvania during the past year. Its tone was calm, yet resolute; its spirit hopeful; its evidence of the growth and power of our sacred cause of a highly encouraging character.

A long and well-considered series of resolutions presented by the business committee, elicited very general discussion, in which we participated, as far as a very severe attack of influenza permitted us to utter an audible sound. It was peculiarly trying to our feelings to be suddenly caught in this manner, when we never had a stronger desire to be in voice, both in regard to public speaking and to private social intercourse; and this hoarseness clung to us not only during the remainder of our sojourn in the State, but some time after our return home; so that we votedunanimously - to consider our visit measurably a

General Agent of the Society, acquitted himself on fer till next week. Buy the pamphlet, and read it. the occasion, as he always does, admirably. Rare good sense, sound judgment, clear discrimination, well-chosen language, an earnest and sincere manner, ed on Monday last, and forthwith proceeded to bu of his talent for public speaking-and a very erroneanti-slavery cause, since his espousal of it in the contrary, the President should regard its incorporation freshness of his manhood twenty years ago, has been into the Union, at the present time, as fraught with seri His name stands recorded among those which were appended to the ' Declaration of Sentiments' adopted in 1833, and sent forth to the nation; and none dc- be in a prosperous condition. The total value of exever borne a spotless character, and is greatly beloved by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, Happy and blessed pre-eminently in his domestic relations, long may his valuable life be preserved, and also that of his excellent companion.

CYRUS M. BURLETON is too well known in the leeturing field to need special commendation. Though still young in years, he is old in the service, and has performed a large amount of labor, in a disinterested ity of Leominster, to the Pair to be held in that town and self-sacrificing spirit, having encountered no small share of contumely and peril, and met unflinchingly the ladies of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle in behalf all forms of opposition. He is an able debater, and makes his appeals effectively both to the understandings and consciences of his hearers. On various oc- ed to. Their notice appears in another part of our asions, he has had the editorial management of the Pennsylvania Freeman, and acquitted himself in a very creditable manner.

The present editor of the Freeman, OLIVER JOHN sow, though seldom inclined to put himself forward in boring towns.

debate, is an excellent speaker-one who aims to come to the point without circumlocution, and never misse it, who wastes no ammunition, who not only know when to speak, but also when to stop, (a rare quali ty!) and who is 'familiar with every rope in the ship.' Among the earliest to avow himself an aboli tionist, he has ever been among the truest of the tru to his profession-remarkable for his sagacity and in sight, and abundant in labor and self-sacrifice. Of LUCBETIA MOTT we have already spoken.

model woman in every thing, she is peculiarly ac eptable as a public speaker. For many years a dis inguished preacher in the Hicksite Society of Friends she never fails to make a deep and salutary impression upon the minds of her auditors. Laboring under the effects of a severe cold at West Chester, she was no able to participate in the discussions as freely as usual but the words of wisdom and goodness that fell from her lips, on that occasion, will long be remembered. MARY GREW, of Philadelphia, made two or three finished speeches, of a high moral tone, -command ing, as "ever fails to do, the fixed attention of the meeting, and deepening the profound regard which is so widely cherished for her. With a mind as clear as erystal, a heart responsive to all the appeals of suffer ing humanity, a spirit of exalted purity, and a ready command of thought and language, she lacks nothing but bodily vigor to make her one of the best lecturers in the anti-slavery field. She, too, has filled the editorial chair of the Freeman, and proved herself to be admirably qualified for the station.

It is worth a journey from Boston to West Chester at any time, to see and hear our quaint, strong-minded, clear-headed, great-hearted friend, Thomas Whitson, -a man of no pretence, self-educated, in whom is to be found what Burns calls 'the pith o' sense' in full measure, profound and almost infallible in his intui tions, and with more ideas than he can readily find lan guage to express. We first became acqueinted with him at the National Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia in 1833, of whose memorable . Declaration of Sentiments' he was a signer; and if there b one human being on earth whom we love and respect, and upon whose unfaltering adhesion to the anti-slavery cause we rely, it is Thomas Whitson.

The presence and speeches of Lucy Stone, of Mas sachusetts, did much to enhance the interest of the occasion; and she had reason to feel highly gratified and greatly encouraged by the very favorable impression she made. At the close of the anniversary, she delivered an address on the subject of Woman's Rights to an overwhelming house; but as we left the place that day, we were not able to be present From the encomiums we afterwards heard bestowed upon it, we doubt whether on any occasion an assem bly was ever more completely captivated. As a preof its power, upwards of thirty dollars were contribu ted on the spot, to sid her in her mission of liberty and equality. 'If I had had no money in my pocket,' said an enthusiastic listener, 'I would have given her my coat!' Yet it was no attempt simply to please on the part of the speaker: she was fearless and uncompro mising in the enunciation of her principles, and strong in her reproofs.

The colored population of our country, whether bond or free, had an eloquent representative and advocate at this anniversary, in the person of ROBERT Punvis, a gentleman of the most polished manners, the noblest aspirations, and the highest moral worth In all that constitutes true nobility of soul, he has very few equals among the twenty-four millions of the American people. A signer of the 'Declaration of Sentiments' in his youthful days, he has grown with the growth of the anti-slavery cause, and watched its

s with a vigilance matched only by the courage .a which he has at all times defended it. His appreciation of the labors and sacrifices of the abolition ists is grateful in the extreme, and his discrimination between those who claim to be the friends of the slave as to the spirit by which they are actuated, has had almost an omniscient quality about it. Fitted to adorn the highest station in society, no marvel that the Colonization Society, which denies to him a rightful inheritance in the land of his birth, and seeks to banish him to the coast of Africa, excites his profound contempt and utter abhorrence. On that point, his

feelings are keenly susceptible. WILLIAM II. Topp, of Albany, another highly ac complished colored gentleman, was also present, and ably exposed the iniquity of the colonization scheme, and proved himself to be 'every inch A MAN.'

Au Essay on the Trial by Jury. By Lysander Spoot er. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill-1852. pp. 224.

This is a large and handsomely printed pamphlet, nd the subject of it one of transcendant im with the widest signification of Christianity, and to the rights and liberties of the people. Mr. Spooner in his various publications, has shown himself to posindissolubly connected with the redemption of the sess a mind of much originality and independence, as well as very considerable legal ability, which he uses for the promotion of justice and humanity their widest application. In this work, it is his ob ject to prove that, in criminal cases, it is not only the right and duty of juries to judge what are the facts, what is the law, and what was the moral intent of the necused; but that it is also their right, and their primary and paramount duty, to judge of the justice of the law, and to hold all laws invalid that are, in their opinion, unjust or oppressive, and all persons guiltless in violating or resisting the execution of such

> In these days of judicial usurpation and popular ser vility, these declarations may seem to be highly extravagant; but whoever will look at the evidence collecte by Mr. Spooner to sustain them, and intelligently trace the origin and design of the Trial by Jury, will find it difficult to doubt their soundness. They constitute the only bulwark of safety to the people against the encronchments of the government, and ought therefore to be clearly understood and courageously carried out.

This pamphlet has cost much labor of research, and failure, and that, Deo volente, we would try to make it is destined, we think, to do something toward effecting up at no distant day. However, there was no lack of a mighty change in public opinion concerning the func able speakers, or of good speaking, at these meetings, tions and limitations of government. Some extracts JAMES MILLER McKin, the amiable and efficient designed for our present number, we are obliged to de

CONGRESS-THE MESSAGE. Congress was organi all combine to make him a most acceptable speaker. The message of President FILLMORE was presented His style is eminently persuasive and soundly argu- and read, in the usual manner. It is unpretending in mentative. Unfortunately, he has a very poor opinion style, and pacific in its spirit, and has some merit of the score of brevity. It represents the expedition to ous one, too-and this often keeps him from the plat- Japan as friendly in its aims and objects, and declares form when he should be upon it, and makes him (what it is very hard to believe) that the United States silent when he ought to speak. His fidelity to the entertains no designs against Cuba; but that, on the without shadow of turning '-fixed as the North star. ous peril.' There is something significant in the words, 'at the present time.' Are they used deceptive ly, or to lull suspicion? Our commerce is declared to serves to be held in higher remembrance. He has ports, during the year ending 30th June last, was \$209,573,222, and of imports, \$212 502,744. There has been a diminution in the Post Office revenue, but the President wisely discountenances any increase in the postage. Nothing is said about compromises, saving the Union, or the duty of catching fugitive slaves-the successor to Mr. Fillmore having been already chosen.

> LEOMINSTER FAIR. We invite the attention of all friends of the anti-slavery cause, resident in the vicinon Thursday next, Dec. 16th. It is a labor of love of of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and we hope that it will be cheerfully and generally respond paper, by which it will be seen that Lucy Stone will speak, in the course of the evening, to the company sembled on that occasion. The ladies have expressed the hope to see many friends from the neigh-

As somet times a prominent time are in time to than the cherns of praise rings from pulpit, praise orator. His character may be as black and trime a charcoal-vender's frock; but so active and are are his culogizers and excusers, that they make pear to ordinary eyes as white and glittering bride's satin robe. Wishing to contribute my

> 1st. Mr. Webster was placed under greatern hility to God and his fellow-beings by the possess of greater gifts than other men. Let me sup addition to the parable in Matt. 25: 14-20, for in purpose of making plainer my idea. John ha r talent, James two talents, David five, and Day ty. John buries his talent in the earth; Jine David double theirs by wise, careful use; but he perverts, abuses, and squanders his magnifered ers. When summoned to a reckoning by the Hen Master, he cannot return even what he had he gin with, like John; much less can he show a cle gin with, the ground, like James and David. Non the question comes up-Shall Daniel be welcomed a a 'good and faithful servant,' and granted a full per ticipation in the 'joys of his Lord, merely because he was created more capable than his fellow arran Shall he be exalted above all the rest, after he has sunk himself below all the rest by disgreeful and dishonest nets performed toward theend of his coreer ? I don't know but such a plan will be pursued in the next world : most religious seets believe in God foolish and inconsistent enough to make a tale God footish and incomessant canona in make a trice, rewards like this. But real Christianity, justice, is cency and common sense, all loudly protest again these earthly attempts to transmogrify such foul his

ous, gigantic sinners into pure, lovely, acceptable spin 2d. The pretence is set up that Webster's de a 'national loss' - which I deny. He was need statesman for the mass of the people, but only in torney for a clars. He was induced to go to Congre rom Boston, in 1823, by the direct importain the nabobocracy of that city. He porketed for it last eleven years of his life, an annual pracin ; \$6,000 from State street and Wall street, and in 1817 the same localities shelled out to him a date (this word ought to be ap lled b-r.i.b.e) of \$HAT nore. And ably and gladly did he do the wal of his employers. When they wanted free trade, argued for that policy with all his might-when ection suited them better, he was strennous to h that system adopted. When the U. S. Back wa their favorite engine to make morey by, he was in stoutest defender-when they ro longer eared for such an institution, he said it was an obsolete ider When they desired lasting peace with Great Britain as a means of helping on commerce, he negotithe treaty of Washington-when they correted Peru

vian guano at the cost of war, he maintained ou right to take as much of that commodity as we please ed. When they felt wrathy at having been on reached, politically and financially, by the South Webster hurled burning words at the man-hustin coman-flogging, cradle-plundering horde that mir us - when this identical horde and his lucre ofthe bosses ' formed an alliance, and passed wicked or quity, and roamed through the land bellowing very whisper of a 'higher law,' He ones decla that the chief end of government was the pole of property,' and this abominable sentiment is key-note of his whole official life, fully expla the zig-zag, right-about-face movements I have tailed. Whatsoever path his deity, Mammon, or ed him to pursue, he instantly took up his his march for; sometimes leaping from one po another quite diverse so sudienly as to make own friends' heads swim. How preposterou claim the qualities of lofty statesmanship for whose first principles and whose whole a can be gauged by the diameter of a dollar! that he loved wealth so very much as an end, to pamper his 'lusts of the flesh' he sold hi be the truck horse of party and the bond-si capital. Our · lords of the loom and · lords of lash,' whose cruel plots Webster aided with al energy, may well mourn his death. But the numerically a small part of the nation; and the middling class, which forms the nation, we throw many votes for him when living, and will

from many tears for him when dead. ABOLITIONISTS OF WORCESTER NOR

The Executive Committee of the County & S. ciety have employed the Rev. WILLIAM B. S. spend a few weeks, and longer, if funds em tained, in lecturing in the various towns in the of Worcester county, to try to awaken the s energies of the professed friends of the slave, vert to the cause those who have never given penitence for any of their pro-slavery sins our lecturers have confined their labors 100 ly to the cities and larger towns, leaving at mising fields of labor in the small villages, the gospel of anti-slavery has never yet? ed. In such places, there are many of t farmers of the country, who have never ful appeal for the suffering slave in their propose to have brother STONE hold meeting o the quarterly meeting at Westminster. distely succeeding in the towns of Westmin pardston, Rutland, Princeton, Sterling. Lunenburg, Templeton, Gardner, Peter perhaps in some other towns. Many of hi will probably be held in school rooms and the outskirts of the town, where the ple' will hear him gladly. Let the friends in each town visited by our lecturing age rangements for, and attend all the meeti that all families in the district are kind attend. . Go out into the highways and compel them to come in, that my house mi is the direction of our Lord and Master. the hearty co-operation of all the true fr dom, and we doubt not this series of meetings will result in the conversion and women, at least, to the cause of hed JOSHUA T. EVER and the lost.

EVERETIVILLE, Dec. 6, 1852.

DEATH OF JUDGE APLIN.

WILLIAM APLIN died on Sunday moral 5th, in the 65th year of his age, after a few to ness, with severe suffering, which he here fortitude and resignation. Our friend sh friend had been many years an uncom in the various reforms of the age, years since, one of the Justices of the U mon Pleas for the county of Providence quently for many years a member Committee of this city. He espoused the l. cause about 1836, and from that, soon est Anti-Slavery and Peace causes; was Pres State Temperance Society in 1839. He significant principles of the Peace Convention held in 1838, was a fearless defender of primiting, and for several years a steady attention ministry of our revered friend and bra Cheeny, at Olneyville, walking more tha aimost every Sunday. He told me that 1851, he attended every Sunday, except of left a wife and two sons, a brother and to mourn his loss, and many friends, who adopting his general sentiments, greatly him for his highly uncompromising character. Providence, Dec. 6, 1852.

under greater responsi-ings by the possession a. Let me suppose an it. 25: 14-29, for the idea. John has one id five, and Daniel fic the earth; James and areful use; but Dan nes and David. Now Daniel be welcomed as and granted a full par-

en what he had to be s can he show a clear an his fellow servants the yest, after he has est by disgreceful and and the end of his cr a plan will be pursued loudly protest against nogrify such foul, hid vely, acceptable saint hat Webster's de ch ny. He was nover people, but only an need to go to Congre direct importuning He pneketed for on annual pension of all street, and in 1850 to him a dotation b-r-i-b-#) of \$44,500 did he do the work of wanted free trade, his might-when was afrenuous to !

money by, he was its ro longer eared for suc as 'an obsolete idea mmerce, he negotiat en they coveted Peru ommodity as we pleas at having been over s at the man-hunting nd passed wicked at cate of their joint e land bellowing d w.' He once dec nent was the prote able sentiment is life, fully explain deiry, Mammon,

the U. S. Bank wa

ly took up his line ng from one path statesmanship for h much as an end, and the bond-slav ter aided with all death. But they he nation; and the the nation, would u en living, and will as

RCESTER NORTH! f the County A. S. S. WILLIAM B. STOX er, if funds can be ious towns in the ! o awaken the sleep da of the slave, and o ave never given sign slavery sins. Hub eir labors too exclusive mens, leaving many prosentall villages, to when never yet been press are many of the hon have never heard a fail ave in their lives. hold meetings pre-Vestminster, and i s of Westminster, . Sterling, Looming Many of his mee ol rooms and distric here 'the common t the friends of the sh cturing agent, make at rict are kindly invited ghways and hedges, my house may be fill nd Master. Let us the true friends of the series of lectures t onversion of some in use of the down-trodal

For the Come GE APLIN. Sunday morning, ge, after a few deys our friend and the sin n uncompromising the the age. He was a construction of the Court of Court of Court of the Schemenber of t es; was President of 1839. He adopted he nation held in Boston a of primitive Christian and brother, James and nd and brother, and mile ag more than two mile old me that in the year old me that in the has ay, except one. rother and two sixed THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

MED FRIEND GARRISON: to past few weeks of a temporary sojourn e city. I have been somewhat an observer wents, which, though in many respects but vertheless connected with the elevation o mericans generally; and as such, their re-I trust, secure an insertion in the Liberator. of public meetings has been held, under of colored citizens ranking with the narty. These gatherings have been characreat enthusiasm, and a willing ear for any stranger present whose voice could aid, directly, the cause of human freedom the main intended as political meetings hase of an oppressed people's enlargement stor, and fervid, heart-stirring eloquence in of home truths, caustic denunciations earning that it was for words and deeds in behalf of inquence, and warm approval bestowed the enslaved colored man, his heart and soul at that moment became fully committed to the cause for faithful, severally struck those chords, which our noble advocate was so near sacrificing his besting among the audience, have not yet bring forth abundant fruits.

one the resolutions defining their position is tial and State elections, the following

red. That as the Whig and so-called Demo country are endeavoring to crus ize us as a people, any mi candidates, vir vating for their respective conditates, vir-cognizes the righteousness of their princi-shall be held up to public reprobation as a hissing and a by word, a pest and a nuiff-scouring of the earth.
That the candidates of the Free Democ

That the candidates of the Free Democ-to eulogy—they stand out in bold relief, as natives of principles which command the and support of every lover of Truth, Jus-Our hands, our hearts and our

nanifested by a few voters who were still to the two great pro-slavery parties. (Thank ere were but a few so recreant to their high-The blended powers of argument and re levelled at these men, who seemed to their duty to espouse the cause by which

and resolution concentrated the remarks of sokers, and when the names of prominent candidates were mentioned, they were receivwith prolonged and deafening applause. Aside associations surrounding them as candidates, ore remembrances of specific acts by certain als, which became signals for renewed plau-By P. Hate was cheered as the eloquent and ate for the defence in the trials of the al-Shadrach rescuers; CHARLES SUMNER for his to and learned argument before the Supreme Massachusetts contending for equal school colored children. The old war-horse, Josu-R. Gibbines, for his bold defiance of the slave eation in Congress, was gratefully remembered,

disaffection of the colored citizens of New Bed awards Horace Mann, on account of some reis of his construed by them as favoring our expaon to Africa, did not materially detract from his s of applause; for though there were those who and such an inference could be drawn from his letter the colored citia as of Ohio, yet the mass had too sh confidence in his profession and practice to beshim culty of that sin justly regarded by colored mericans as unpardonable. Opposition to the Amera Colonization Society is and ever should be a most del ment in the creed of colored Americans : and cannot too icalously watch the sources from beace those influences emanate, corrupting public sometimes fail to discriminate between fidelity cause, and prematurely charging upon individ a positive dereliction from truth and duty. Our uglant friends at New Bedford have at least this that their failing (if one) leaned to Freedom's

Regarding the Free Soil party as an offshoot from old pigneer anti-slavery tree, the meeting unaniusly adopted a resolution of unwavering confidence the efforts of William Lionn Gappings, and of arere gratitude to him and his noble coadjutors, inking their continued warfare upon American sla-

Lewis Hayden said he was happy to notice severa taymen present, whose co-operation in this department of anti-slavery labor was in strong contrast rial brethren among the dominant class. He regretted that truth demanded the confession, that even smong colored clergymen were to be found those who astical relations wholly inconsistent with their position as aspiring leaders of an oppressed

Rabert Morris, Esq., cautioned the people against he proposed plans of the American Colonization Socirecent decisions pro and con, and occasionally indulged in some graphic sketches of the Shadrach

Robert Johnson expressed his concurrence in the slared man would be sure to pay his taxes, and not arego the opportunity, as he had done for some years ster being eligible; but he now rejoiced in the right a ritizen, and would always exercise it. The Free acratic party, he believed, would exert a poweral induence for the slave's emancipation. Correcting himself, he recalled the appellation. Our brethren at he South should not be called slaves, but prisoners

Rev. J. C. Beman, of Connecticut, congratulated is brothren of the old Bay State that they could enby the elective franchise—a right denied seven thouand citizens of his native State, the land of blue laws and 'steady habits,' He narrated the fact that his father, when presented with his manumission paers, was asked what name he had selected. He reied, that he had always loathed slavery and wanted be a man; hence he adopted the name of Be-man. (the speaker) had inherited from that father during desire for the elevation of his oppressed men here, on American soil, and was unalterthey hostile to the American Colonization Society. Her. J. B. Smith, of Rhode Island, recounted some

inthients of his early life, which he said he held in todying remembrance. He alluded especially to the revering efforts of his father and uncle to burst the thing of alavery. His father took him by the hand, and on leading him from a master's domain, made him That he would never be a slave. They were justied by an armed posse with bloodhounds, and in Alempting to ford a river rather than surrender his iberty, his life was sacrificed by a rifle shot from his felless pursuers. That scene was even now vividly before him. He believed that resistance to tyrants was obedience to God,' and hence, to his mind, the my drawback to the matchless Uncle Tom of Mrs. Store was his virtue of submission to tyranny-an exhibition of grace which he (the speaker) did not

William J. Watkins eloquently enforced the duty of every colored voter to austain the Free Soil party, vien the most strenuous exertions of pro-slavery men were lavishly contributed to its defeat. It was recreacy in any colored man to be lukewarm during the contest. It had always been his pride to do tattle for the right—a duty he learned from William Lloyd Garrison, who, on his liberation from a Baltihere prison, where he had been confined for his deing to the anti-slavery cause, met him (the speaker then a bay five years old, at his father's house, and told him to be always an abolitionist. In the ight of that instruction he had ever endeavored to walk, and hoped to be faithful to the end.

Rev. James E. Crawford, of Nantucket, said he sp-

the ballot-box, and cited some instances in his antislavery experience where it had been signally efficacious. He would not, however, regard politics as an end, but merely as a means for accuring a certain good. He would have them ever keep in mind, that moral power was a more exalted and positive lever for promoting the anti-slavery or any other good He expressed, in substance, the sentiment of Mrs. Child, that he who gives his mind to politics sails on a stormy sea, with a giddy pilot. He informed the audience that he dated his conversion to antislavery from October 21st, 1835, when, landing from shiphoard, and walking up S ate street, Boston, he auddenly encountered that mob of gentlemen of property and standing,' who, with a rope around Mr. you have been wrongly informed, in some respects. Garrison's neck, were bent upon his destruction. On

Wm. C. Nell remarked, that in behalf of 428,000 nominally free colored Americans, and nearly four millions of chattel slaves in these United States, he could not but commend those who exercised the elective franchise in favor of liberty. Remembering that in Pennsylvania that right had been stolen from her 52,000 colored citizens, and that in several States. falsely termed free, it was restricted to property qualification, and in others absolutely denied, he rejoiced that to day it was our untrammeled right, in the old Bay State, and that its influences were felt not only in commingling with other citizens at the polls, but in every sphere of society.

But there were other ways of advancing the antislavery cause than at the ballot-box; and he concurred with other speakers in reference to the women. who he regretted were yet denied their right to vote, but their means of appeal to husbands, fathers and brothers, intelligently directed, were various and allpowerful. The emancipation of 800 000 slaves in of more recent arrival. the British West Indies was mostly attributable to the women's petition, two miles and a quarter long, which, as declared by members of Parliament, could no longer be resisted.

Among our white fellow-citizens participating, Dr. James W. Stone and Hon. Anson Burlingame were most prominent. The latter created much enthusiasm by his eloquent effort. He thought that the heroic, irageous and romantic escape of William and Ellen Craft from slavery had not its analogy in history; and that their refusal to retreat from the city, when hunted by the hounds of power, that others might be inspired by their example, was worthy of everlasting praise. He expressed the hope that when Thomas Sims should again fly for freedom, thousands of others might find it with him. After submitting an inbesought the colored citizens to remember that they too were a power on earth here in Massachusetts.

The first opportunity of hearing Rev. J. W. Loguen, of Syracuse, occurred at the conclusion of these the meeting, and we trust it will have with the friends meetings, and it was a treat which will long be remembered. His recital of the Jerry escape, and the quainted with them in detail, and especially the Fureciprocal expressions between him and some of the gitives' Home. lookers-on at the Shadrach rescue, clicited responsive cheers which made the welkin ring, and constituted a scene which slaveholding Commissioners would have groaned in spirit to witness.

Boston has indeed figured rather conspicuously in the history of fugitive slave cases. August 4th, 1836, two slaves of John B. Mocris, of Baltimore, were spirited from the Supreme Court in Boston - mainly through the prowess of a few colored women; the memory of which deed is sacredly cherished and eral places, have said, 'No more clothes,' In Coltransmitted to posterity. Sheriff Sumner-the hon- chester, Amherstburg and other places in this counored father of Charles Sumner, whose impulses for ty. (Essex.) they have said the same. In Colchester freedom are a choice inheritance-was severely censured because he did not prevent their escape; an undertaking which those who were present knew he. Thompson, being merely the opinion of Rev. G. could not accomplish if he would, and believed he Thompson, that is, not at all connected with their would not if he could. The stirring events connected meeting. In the town of Chatham there has als with the Latimer war, the hunting of William and been an outspoken expression of hostility to the E'len Craft, the escape of Shadrach from the lion's Home, and the feeling increases with a true underden, and the unparalleled excitement of Thomas standing of the scheme. Sims's arrest, are each so many eloquent themes of appeal for renewed exertions in freedom's cause.

the improving signs of the times-he felt called upon interests of that 'organ' being in another direction to enumerate various short-comings on the part of If noticed at all, they are given so unfairly and un residents in Boston, the capital of the old Bay State, truthfully as to mislead the public, as was the repor who, considering that fact, did not occupy so high an of the Windsor meeting as given in it. Howevanti-slavery position as the emergency loudly de- er, the people are animated by the right spirit;

meetings, but the foregoing must suffice.

many features a peculiar one; for while with truth to which the friends are respectfully asked to send one of their number, that there may no longer be to their brethren in nearly all other sister cities, yet the extremes of equality and proscription meet in their case, as indicated by the pro-slavery School of when discussing the resolutions against more clothfast losing many of her intelligent, worthy, aspiring citizens, who are becoming tax payers in adjoining loca'ities, for the sole advantage of equal school rights. These rights are fully appreciated, and with a result which the annual report of the Cambridgeport School Committee of last year testifies to as fol-

was noticed; namely, the mixture of four different races amongst the pupils—the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Celtic and African. But by the influence of the teachers and of habit, there exists perfect good feeling among them, and there is no apparent consciousness of a difference of race or condition.

Two independent schools are now supported by parents in the city, rather than send their children to continued protest. How much longer such a state of things will exist, who can tell?

gress of society, there are many visible signs of im- What of confusion there was in the meeting was since, it was my privilege to meet a company where wife and the junior editor. Mr. B., in the true style happened to be present one young man upon whom of a despotic son of the South, after having commanding now engaged in reading law, with a prospect of he said, to their prosecution for holding w ous cities and towns may now be found those Home out, unless more observant of others' rights, like refinement lend their charms, in giving to the world ed out, 'I dare you to do it.' Fearing that the reso assurance that, despite accidental differences of com- lutions would disappear mysteriously, as did one pass

petent to fill any station in civilized society. the interest manifested in a recent course of physic- by a celebrated abolitionist, took charge of the resolu citizens of Boston are improving in some degree, could desire,

Faithfully yours,
December, 1852. WM. C. NELL. remain, Boston, December, 1852.

preciated the importance of remembering the slave at | 'AID TO PUGITIVES IN CANADA.' WINSOR, [Canada West,] Nov. 23, 1852. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :

> DEAR SIR-In your paper of Dec. 29th, you wer leased to ask certain questions for the information of friends of the fugitive, which we will endeavor to anwer to the best of our ability. You further say We do not believe the article in question (which purports to be the proceedings of a meeting of the colored citizens in Winsor, Canada West) is to be regarded as the voice of the fugitives in Canada is general.' The reasons given, at length, for so thinking, are the legitimate conclusions to be drawn from the information you have received; but, Sir, we think

> 1. The resolutions passed at that meeting expres the voice of nine-lenths of the fugitives in Canada, and therefore can be said to express the 'general' sentiment. Of the thirty thousand colored people in this Province, several thousand have never been slaves, and yet there is greater unanimity on all questions affecting them, as freemen, here, than persons here will admit whose interest it is to conceal the real sen timents of the people.

2. The friends of the fugitives, who live in large towns, invariably recommend the agricultural dis-tricts, as the certainty of a profitable and prompt return for labor is in favor of those districts, and if per sons are industrious, there is nothing to prevent their getting a footing and a fair start, in a very short time Did space permit, some interesting facts might here be given of the prices paid laborers, at present, in the agricultural districts.

8. Canadians are generally benevolent, and although there is much destitution among newly arrived fugitives, both from the far South and the victims of the Fugitive Law who have to leave the North without previous notice, their wants are met by the fugitives and friends generally, and in a short time

Of the many persons who have come to the country since the passage of the Fugitive Law, few have been helped from the profuse liberality of friends in the States. Every almoner acting singly, or not answerable to an association, is an umpire as irresponsible in his own estimation, as is a Commissioner appointed to decide in a slave case; and in giving his decision as to the claims of a fugitive on his stock of clothing money, &c., often acts with as little justice. In such cases, (more frequent than otherwise,) the fugitive i sent away empty, his wants to be met by other fugi

4. Winsor is a small village, situated in a well cul tivated agricultural district; and the meeting in ques tion was acknowledged, by all, to be the largest eve held within doors by colored people. The town of structive narrative of the power wielded by the slave Sandwich, three miles distant, and the country around oligarchy over the tame and subservient North, he Sandwich, were well represented. The fact that in this district the effects of begging, both in the opera tion of the Refugees' Home, and the distribution of old clothes, are painfully visible, had due weight with in New England, after they shall have become ac

> Fugitives say their opinions should be regarded little, seeing they are the ones to be benefitted, and are generally opposed to the scheme; and much indignation is felt that one man, purporting to be of their number, should endeavor, by all the arts at his command, to prevent their voices being heard on the question.

Meetings have often been held to discountenan begging. The people of the county of Kent, in sev they were unanimous against the system, the favora-ble notice of the Refugees' Home in the report by Mr.

The meetings noticed above have been given to th public through anti-slavery papers in the States, but charles Lenox Remond followed, in one of his feli-citous speeches, during which—though eareful to note ed here, and said to be the 'Voice of the Fugitive,' the

and in order that the benevolent everywhere may kno Other voices helped to augment the interest of these their real sentiments on the old clothes policy and the Refugees' Home, they purpose holding a Convention The position of the colored citizens of Boston is in the next year, (due notice of which will be given,

Committee Board. While in every other city and ing, &c.. as well those of our immediate neighborhood town in the State, colored children have free access (the Rev. H. Bibb and lady,) as of persons at a disfiver effered at the opening meeting, that every to the district schools, here they are debarred that tance. On the strength of information previously obright. To such an extent have the feelings of a large tained from Mr. Bibb and wife, and from sources upon majority been outraged in this matter, that Boston is which we could rely, the conviction of the utter use lessness of such deposits, in many other localities, was manifest; and the testimony of recently arrived destitute fugitives in this district, to the difficulties and humiliation endured by them when applying for aid-the great waste of clothing sent here from being suffered to mould, or appropriated to private uses, or given to fugitives, as best suits their interest or inclination, made the steps taken necessary, in order that the donors be enlightened and fugitives benefitted. As the Voice of the Fugitive has given a description of the Winsor meeting which is not at all true, but which, being copied in anti-slavery papers, is calculated to injure the people here, we are constrained, by its course, to state facts in relation to it, that we did not think proper to embody in the published minutes, the Smith School, upheld as it is against their long- thinking that the short-comings of one, so eager in word to be classed with the exposers of 'iniquity as is the senior editor of the Voice, would, if conceal

But though this incubus yet hears upon the pro- ed, save the colored people from much disgrace. provement in other departments. A few evenings caused by the Rev. gentleman himself, assisted by his had been conferred the degree of Master of Arts, he ed the reading of the resolutions, insisted, then and having passed through a course of theology, and be- there, on taking the names of the officers, preparatory, an early admission to the bar of one of the Western pleased to call an 'illegal meeting.' He also took a States. In conversation with him were two young copy of the resolutions, in order that agents of the physicians, one just graduated from Dartmouth College, the other a student at Bowdoin, having perfect-with which to work against the fromers of the same. ed his medical education by three years' attendance at The people were told by the younger editor that they the hospitals in Paris. These gratifying features are should answer elsewhere'; and when reminded that multiplying much faster than many believe. In vari- he was disturbing the meeting, and might have to go Circles, where mental and moral worth, genius and chivalrous Kentuckian, Mr. Bibb amotioned, and callplexion, here you behold a man, there a woman, com- ed against the Refugees' Home at a previous meeting (and which, by the way, was never alluded to in the It was my intention to have alluded to the rocal and Voice,) and was published from memory, a refuger instrumental concerts of the Excelsior Glee Club, and but a few days from the South, and who had been re to the elecutionary and musical juvenile exhibitions, fused clothing on the plea that there was none, until under the management of Miss Washington; also, to informed that he was known to, and recommende logical lectures, volunteered by Dr. Archibald Miles; tions; but being assured of an existing copy, promptly but enough has been detailed to show that the colored gave them back to the meeting. For a time, the seen presented could only be equalled, probably, by the U. though not so fast as their most sanguine friends S. Congress; but after the people could be assured that their meeting was lawful and proper, namely With increased faith in the 'good time coming,' I to subserve their best interests by exposing in quity they proceeded in good order, and ratified, by an unanimous ' Aye,' the resolutions discussed.

To those likely to form a wrong idea of the meeting. from the statement made that the officers could neither read nor write, we would say, that each officer reported can read and write a little; at least, it was not found necessary for other persons to prepare and report the proceedings. The reason given by the editor o persons who visited him to ask why he gave a false report, was, that it was his 'interest to make it look as bad as possible.' The Voice of the Fugitive is not the voice of the colored people in Canada. Few patronize it at all. Its 'position' is calculated to create a spirit of caste where there is none worthy of consideration, as well as to injure their character, and to shower abuse prodigally upon them when not willing to submit to the editor's dictation. The trite saying, that 'things will do for negroes that will not do for white men, is without force in its application to colored men in Canada, too. Character, weight, ability, are needed in a journal proclaiming itself the voice of fugitives, in view of the glorious prospects before them as Her Majesty's freemen, but, unfortunately, that paper gives feeble evidence of any one of the three.

THE OFFICERS OF THE WINSON MEETING.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORK IN MARLBORO FRIEND GARRISON: On Monday of this week I the charge of this department. Ten, Coffee, Cuke. went to Marlboro' to give three anti-slavery lectures This is one of the towns in which a great amount of efficient labor has been performed for freedom. Here the Unitarian clergyman presided and spoke truly and earnestly at the indignation meeting which was held by the freemen of Marlboro' on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Some of the conservatives of the parish thereupon tried to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction against this minister, and moved to effect his dismissal, which effort only served to show their weak. ness and the strength of the sentiment for truth and justice in the Unitarian parish. They were defeated and Mr. Alger triumphantly sustained. For this reault he was doubtless greatly indebted to the despised radicals, who have been breaking up the fallow ground Year's Gifts till the 22d of December, and they can on faithfully for the past twenty years. There is a gratify by the same act their affections and philanliberal spirit in Marlboro' which is far in advance of the prevailing sentiment of most of the towns in Massachusetts. The lecturer at once can tell what the feeling of a place is on addressing the people, or go ing into their places of business. There is a magnetism which the speaker feels as keenly as the audience do that which a master mind exercises upon the mul titude. Give to the reformer an audience imbued with sympathy for the true and the just, and he cannot but speak eloquently. Among the places where the anti-slave y lecturer meets an appreciable audience, Marlboro' is doubtless to be ranked. There is also in this town a remarkable spirit of enterprise, and an effort, both general and current, to get knowledge, Books of a sterling character, such as Emerson's and Carlyle's and Macaulay's writings, are read more readily than in most places, and there is less of the flash publications of such men as Gleason and Dodge in circulation than is generally found. Marlboro' s a beautiful town, rich in its agricultural resources, its farms usually well managed, with neat and con modious buildings, its people industrious and rapidly increasing, and its wealth very generally diffused. There is a marked difference, for instance, between Marlboro' and Concord. Old Concord is an aristocratic, stand-still place. The few rich men there discourage the growth of the town, and live in and for themselves. Consequently, no mechanical or manufacturing business flourishes in Concord, drawing young men thither, and adding to the population and prosperity of the place. Not so with Marlboro'. The democratic idea and practice prevail there. Not far from one hundred shoe manufactories are in successful and active operation in this town. An enterprising and active operation in this town. An enterprising the standard values are standard values are standard values and small building on Norfolk avenue. themselves. Consequently, no mechanical or manufacand prudent young man stands a good chance of get- A dwelling house and a small building on Norfolk avenue ting up in the world there. All this I remarked were d stroved. The Adams House was in danger while going my anti-slavery rounds during the day.

I was interested in the people and in the meetings.

In one thing I was, however, disappointed. I did not down by the fall of one of the walls, and killed. Alvi I was interested in the people and in the meetings. succeed in getting a subscriber for the Liberator in M. Turner, another watchman, was hadly injured, Marlboro', though I asked a good many to subscribe is not known. The origin of the fire is not known. for it. Some sixty copies of the Era are taken in Marlboro', and I am persuaded that many who take that paper would be instructed and interested still more in the cause of freedom by taking the Liberator. Why will not the readers of the Liberator exert themselves for its circulation as the readers of the Era do

The Plymouth Memorial records the death of Col. John B. Thomas, a prominent and highly respected citizen of that town. He died on Thursday, at the age of 65, and was a son of the late Judge Thomas. The Memorial says:

try to extend its circulation.

While I was in Murboro', I found a generous home with one of the few anti-slavery Irishmen who are citizens of the United States. When I resided in Concord, he was one of my best and truest friends, and the anti-slavery cause has no warmer or more self-sacrificing supporter than he. Give me the love distribution of the country, to whom he was endeated by his uniform urbanity, courtesy and kindness.' and support of such men, and Daniel Webster is welcome to his rich and fawning 'retainers.' The love of one such man outweighs the approbation of all Cincinnati, on Tuesday of last week. the aristocratic nabobs in the land. He reads the Liberator with a zest that is truly apostolic. I am incline to think that friend Garrison has more such friends, i. e, 'rich poor men,' than any other man, And better stock in the Bank of Humanity than this

A word now in reply to the Practical Christian. have not hesitated to express my desire, when lectur ing this fall, that Horace Mann might be elected Governor of the Old Commonwealth. I have also expressed the hope that each and every abolitionist who could conscientiously do so would vote for Horace Holden, Mann. A year since, I voted for the noble Palfrey, Mann. A year since, I voted for the noble Palfrey, and should have voted for Mann this year, had I not lost my vote by removing to Cambridge. Whenever Grafton, Thursday, I have had a chance to vote for a thoroughly uncom- Feltonville, promising reformer, I have done so, and always expect to. I have faithfully and searchingly exposed the folly and criminality of the Free Soilers in agitating only at the time of an election, and for a party victory. I have shown how they ought to sustain the great and fundamental work which the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries are so faithfully carrying forward. I have cointed out how by so doing they would secure right and reliable political action; and I have shown how there might thus be union and harmony in this momentous work between vited to attend; and it is hoped that the friends of freedom in the neighboring towns will make a specsented as my view, and as such it has been received. I have never yet been employed to preach the views of Andover or of Hopedale, and I doubt the pecuniary ability of either of these schools of the prophets to hire me for such a purpose. I stand by my own conscience, and shall obey her law. As I understand it, the only test of membership in the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is this—No compromise with opposition. To it, I say amen with all my heart; and if I have been false to this great principle, I know it not. God grant now union, harmony and earnest cooperation on the part of all who abhor oppression and Abby Keily Poster, well-known and abic speakers. conscience, and shall obey her law. As I understand and love liberty, that we may win the great battle before us, and join with angels in the choral song with which God's universe will be made vocal when the American slave becomes a free man!

Yours fraternally. DANIEL FOSTER. Cambridge, Dec. 2d, 1852.

NOTICE.-Our friends, who may be owing money

ledged to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at their Annual Meeting in January last, (or previously,) are earnestly requested to forward the same, as early as possible, to the Tressurer, SAUCEL PHIL-BANULL MAY, Js. Genera' Agent.

W NINETEENTH A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will open on the orning of WEDNESDAY, the 22d of December, at 10 o'clock, in HORTICULTURAL HALL, School

While the Managers regret that circu have prevented their opening a larger Hall, they have much pleasure in calling the attention of their friends to the facts of its central situation and convenient ac cess as important compensations. The size and or namental arrangements of the Hall are such as to dispense with all necessity for decoration, a circum stance on which we would congratulate the friend who have so kindly assumed the responsibility of thi great labor in past years. We are also obliged to relinquish a Refreshment Room for the use of ladies acting as saleswomen, but the number of omnibus line near the Hall will render this a matter of less incon venience than would otherwise be the case.

A Refreshment Table in the Hall will be provided as in former years, and we would solicit the usual supplies from such friends as have heretofore assume Fruit, Cream and Confectionary will be particularly acceptable. Societies or individuals who may prefer to make

donations of money to the Bazaar, in preference to manufactured articles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Bazanr Gazette. The articles offered for sale will be as varied and

beautiful as in any former year, and we trust that every abolitionist who can conveniently do so will feel it a matter of conscientious obligation to aid the coming Bezaar, either by donation or purchase.

Let all friendly to the abolition of American Slave ry delay the purchase of their Christmas and New thropy alike. The Liberty Bell will be published on the first

orning of the Bazaar.

PAIR AT LEOMINSTER.

The Leominster Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle will hold a FAIR at Smith's Hall, Central Block, on

Thursday, Dec. 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. There will be speaking in the evening, by Lucy

STONE, to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Friends of the cause in neighboring towns are earnestly invited to cheer us by their presence, and

assist us in contributing to the support of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. We are confident of the usual generous supply o

refreshments by the citizens, which will be very gratefully received. F. H. DRAKE.

For the Circle.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON. Jones Chickering's Piano Great Fire in Boston. Jonas Chickering's Piano Forte Manufactory in Washington street, opposite the Adams House, was wholly destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last week. The loss to Mr. C. is very heavy. It is estimated as high as \$150,000. There were 100 pianos in the building, four of which were worth \$1000 each. About 100 persons were employed in the building, who have probably lost, on the average, \$100 each, Chickening, who have probably lost, on the average, \$100 each, ing, who have probably lost, on the average, \$100 each making a loss of \$10,000. Mr. Chickering's insurance amounts to \$67,000.

Thomas & Merriam, Amos Cammings and E. But

selves for its circulation as the readers of the Era do to enlarge the list of that paper? Could not the year 1853 be commenced by a reduction in the price of the Law. He commenced and pursued the practice of his profession in this town, until he received the appointment of Clerk of the Judicial Courts for this County, scription list? The light of one free paper ought to scription list? The light of one free paper ought to shine into ten thousand New England homes. So it shine into ten thousand New England homes. So it enjoyed a large share of the confidence of the public, would, if every one who reads and approves would as is shown by his repeated election to offices of honor

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture at follows :Pembroke, Saturday eve'g and Sunday, 11 and 12 Methuer Pepperell, Friday, 17. Saturday eve'g and Sunday, 18 and 19.

DANIEL FOSTER. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will Fr day. December 10

Saturday and Sunday,

December 18 and 19
Sunday even'g, Dec. 19
Tuesday,

Wednesday,

21. Marlboro'.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. (North Division) A. S. Society will be held at Westminster Town Hall, the 22d and 23d of Dec., commencing on the 22d, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Daniel Foster, Wm. B. Stone, and other speakers

ial effort to be present. J. T. EVERETT, President.

A. A. BENT, Secretary. WORCESTER COUNTY [SOUTH] ANTI-SLA-

VERY SOCIETY.

ers, will be pres present. All perso

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. E. LOVELAND, Secretary.

> OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. FOREFATHERS DAY!

The approaching anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Forefathers will be duly observed by the above Society, on WEDNESDAY, December 22d, 1852, in the Green Church, at Plymouth. Further particu-

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec.

NOTICE.

JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston, will presch in Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, Dre. 12.

POPULAR LECTURES!

E. C. Rooses, author of 'Mysterious Agents,' will deliver a course of Lectures, (commencing Friday evaning, Dec. 10,) in Masonic Temnle, on the novel and deeply interesting topic of the Rational and Automaton Man; presenting a new system of human nature, solving the many mysteries hitherto attributed to spiritual influence.

The lecturer feels that what he has to offer is of the

ulmost importance to the community at this exciting period. The flattering notices of his work by the Boston Press, and the urgent solicitations of numerous intelligent friends, warrant him in appearing before the citizens of Boston, and presenting to them, in a popular form, a clear and scientific solution of the abovementationed phenomena.

abovementioned phenomena.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at this office, at Bela Marsh's, 25 Cornhill, at J. P. Jewett's, and at the door Boston, Dec. 10, 1852

CONVERSATIONS

Mr. Alcorr will discourse, during the current season, in Boston and other places, on Demonochast, or the Powers, Pretensions, Privileges and Regency of the Adversary in Modern Life; with special reference to Prevailing Ideas, Influences, and Institutions in New England.

The Personal Demon. The Family "The Medical "The Scholastic " The Political The Ecclesiastical Demon. Legion, or Satan Loosed. " VII.

The course in Boston will be held on Tuesday venings, commencing December 7, at 7 1-2 o'clock, n the Basement Hall of Baker's Building, Chapman lace-access from School street. Terms for the Boston Course,

" for a single evening, 0 50

" for a single evening, 0 50

Tickets for the Course may be had at James Munroe & Co's Bookstore, 134 Washington street; and at William D. Ticknor's, corner of Washington and

School streets.

Single Tickets at the door of the Hall, Chapman

Boston, November 23, 1852.

An Edition for the Million.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR 371-2 CTS.

WE have yielded to the repeated and earnest solicitations of numerous friends of humanity, and now offer to them, and to the public generally—TO THE LIVING MASSES—an edition of Mrs. Srow's unrivalled work at a price so low as to bring it within the means of every person. It seems a work of supercrogation to speak in complimentary terms of a book,

ONE MILLION COPIES 20 of which have been printed, in this country and in Europe, in a little more than six months, -a sale which has no coun erpart in the world's history. Yet, of thousands in our own country who have not yet perused the glowing pages of UNCLE TOM'S CAB-IN, many of whom have been prevented from doing so, from inability to purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued this edition

FOR THE MILLION. 20

And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink in its heavenly principles, and the living generations of men will imbibe its noble sentiments, and generations yet unborn will rise up and bless its author, and thank the God of Heaven for inspiring a noble woman to utter such glowing, burning truths, for the redemption of the oppressed millions of our race.

To Booksellers, Philanthropists, or Societies, who wish to purchase the above by the thousand, for sale or distribution, a liberal discount will be myde. The edition is very neatly printed in a large octavo pamphlet of 153 pages, double columns, thick paper covers,

let of 166 pages, double columns, thick paper covers, and firmly stitched. We now offer to the public the following editions :-UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

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P. S .- Mrs. STOWE IS NOW PREPARING, and in a few days will offer to the public.

A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Being a complete refutation of some charges which have been made against her on account of alleged will present original facts and documents, and will present original facts and documents, most muhiv establishing the truth of every statem in her book. Price 25 cts.

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I AVE published the following superbly illustrated Gift Books:-HEAVEN AND ITS SCRIPTURAL EMPLEMS.

BY REV. RUFUS W. CLARK. This work is intended by the reverend and talented author to fill a place too much neglected in the Gitt Book literature of our country, viz., the RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. He has presented a Picture of Heaven, drawn with graphic power and eloquence from Scripture emblems. Billings has illustrated it with FIVE ORIGINAL DESIGNS, engraved on steel which we have being to now here we have been stated with the production of the steel, which we hesitate not to say have never been excelled, even by the exquisite pencil of Billings himself. In paper, printing and binding, we intend it shall be as near faultless as possible. In one volume 8vo. Price, in cloth. \$2 50; cloth gilt, \$3 50; Turkey, \$5 00. Read; December 1.

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Orders from the Trade, for the above works, are respectfully solicited.

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RY DR. E. C. ROGERS.

The Spiritual Rappings humbug is thoroughly exposed in these able pamphlets of Dr. Rogers, the author showing conclusively that these rappings proceed from physical and not from spiritual causes.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, IN GERMAN,

UNGLE TOM 5 CABIN, IN GERMAN.

We have in press, and shall issue as early as possible, this great work in the German language. It is being translated by Prof. Hurrow, one of the most distinguished German scholars in this country. We shall issue it in one volume octavo, double columns; to retail for FIFFY CENTS.

Orders from the Trade solicited, Orders from the Trade solicited,
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
BOSTOF, Mess.

We have received a small pamphlet, entitled Original Anti-Slavery Songs, by Joshua McSimpson, a Colored Man '—printed at Zanesville, Ohio. These poems are very creditable to their author. The following is a fair specimen :-

AWAY TO CANADA.

I'm on my way to Canada, That cold but happy land; The dire effects of slavery I can no longer stand. My soul is vexed within me so, To think that I'm a slave, I've now resolved to strike the blow For freedom or the grave. O! righteous Father, Wilt thou not pity me, And aid me on to Canada, Where colored men are free?

I heard good Queen Victoria say, If we would all forsake Our native land of slavery, And come across the Lake, That she was standing on the shore, With arms extended wide, To give us all a peaceful bome, Beyond the rolling tide. Farewell, old Master! That's enough for me-I'm going straight to Canada, Where colored men are free.

I heard the old soul-driver say, As he was passing by, 'That darkey's bound to run away, I see it in his eve!" My heart responded to the charge, And thought it was no crime, And something seemed my mind to urge, That now's the very time! O! old Driver, Don't you ery for me-I'm going up to Canada,

Where colored men are free. Grieve not, my wife, grieve not for me, O! do not break my heart; For nought but cruel slavery Would cause me to depart. If I should stay to quell your grief, Your grief I would augment; For no one knows the day that we Asunder might be rent. O! Susannah. Don't you cry for me-

I'm going up to Canada, Where colored men are free. I heard old Master pray last night-I heard him pray for me, That God would come, and in his might From Satan set me free ; So I from Satan would escape, And flee the wrath to come-If there's a fiend in human shape,

Old Master must be one. O! old Master! While you pray for me, I'm doing all I can to reach The land of Liberty!

Ohio's not the place for me,

For I was much surprised, So many of her sons to see, In garments so disguised. ... Her name has gone out through the world, Free Labor-Soil-and Men ;-But slaves had better far be hurled Into the Lion's Den. Farewell, Ohio! I am not safe in thee :

I'll travel on to Canada, Where colored men are free. I've now embarked for yonder shore, Where man's a man by law; The vessel soon will bear me o'er. To shake the Lion's paw. I no more dread the Auctioneer, Nor fear the Master's frowns ; I no more tremble when I hear The baying Negro-hounds.

> O! old Master! Don't think hard of me-I'm just in sight of Canada, Where colored men are free.

I've landed safe upon the shore. Both soul and body free; My blood, and brain, and tears no more Will drench old Tennessee: But I behold the scalding tear Now stealing from my eve . To think my wife-my only dear, A slave must live and die. O ! Susannah.

Don't grieve after me-Forever at a Throne of Grace, I will remember thee.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle. WHAT MADE THE DEMOCRATS SO

As the torch-light procession passed, on the eve ning of the 10th, a little boy inquired, 'What mad the Democrats so glad?'

They're glad, my boy, because their might Once more has triumphed over right; That Slavery's blighting, mildew stain Four more long years shall still remain; That four more years the slaves must toil In fetters, on Columbia's soil!

Like yonder wreathing chain of fire. Shall twine around the million hearts, Till the last spark of hope departs; E'en fetter freemen at the North, To do the bidding of the South. They're glad there's one elected in.

They're glad, my boy, that slavery dire,

Pledged to perpetuate this sin; To stamp in dust the rights of man, Put Christian duty under ban, To send the flying bondman back. With Northern blood-hounds on his track.

The're glad, my boy, that Clay mis-spent His mighty energies, and bent The servile knee before that power That brought our country this dark hour! Think of the race he might have run-Think of the good he might have done!

They're glad a Webster sleeps in night, A recreant to the truth and right; That no despairing, trembling slave Shall drop a tear upon his grave; Though Boston's domes are robed in black, Rejoice-they cannot bring him back. Remember, boy, their knell will toll When Freedom's surging waves shall roll: A few more triumphs such as this. Will end, a: last, their boyish bliss; The record of their lives will say,

"They lived, they sinned, and passed away!" Salem, Ohio.

As supporters of slavery, Whigs are as good as Democrats; and, besides, there were Whigs in the

The Liberator.

ELEGY WITHOUT FICTION. A SERMON

Preached October 31st, 1852, BY T. W. HIGGINSON, Minister of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Free Church.

from God. If you look through the Old Testament, you will find many illustrations of this.

then, the Hebrews, with their vivid oriental imaginations, saw clearly what an event the death of a distinguished man, especially, was-what a gap it seemed to whom he felt at heart to be right. In 1848, he so far guisned man, especially, was—what a gap it seemed to make in the world—what a tremendous blow it struck sympathised with the Free Soil movement, as to say make in the world—what a tremendous blow it struck at earthly pride—how instantly it transferred the powthe registron, the interest, which had belonged to the lieved it possible to elect him. And what he has done er, the position, the interest, which had belonged to the most illustrious departed, from him to those left behind. inferior as those might be. 'No man hath power over the spirit, to retain the spirit, neither bath he any power in the day of death.'

I am struck with the impressiveness of the distinction used in the text. 'Ye shall die like men.' Nothdie; even Jesus must have died, as to the body, and life, becomes somebody upon the event of death. Carriages, it may be, then follow, in procession, him who never even entered a carriage, or joined a procession, before; no fall for him, the world thinks. But the stirred a little piece of green turf, and then the turf is crash echoes londer.

And as, when we hear a stately tree fall, we forget that trees have been growing and falling ever since the world began; so we forget the princes of the earth who have fallen one by one. There has been no modern inscription grander than the inscription on Cleopatra's Needle, the great Egyptian Obelisk, thousands of years ago :- 'The glorious hero, the mighty warrior, whose actions are great upon the banner-the king of an obe-Almighty Director of the universe-who created happiness throughout his dominions. During his life, he established meetings of wise and virtuous men, in order to introduce happiness and prosperity throughout his empire. He was, therefore, exalted by the Almighty, Rhamsis, the third king, who, for his actions here below, was raised to immortality.'

And yet, but for this crumbling stone, this Rhamsis long and tedious catalogue of kings. And as it is, the letters inscribed upon it, is marked with the footdown upon the same piece of clay, to an equal immortality, longer or shorter.

But there are sterner lessons than these. There is no satire so bitter as the preservation of the epithets of greatness, when not only the memory of the name, but upon the solitary relies of a gigantic statue. Two vast rent. And upon this relic is this carved epitaph :

My name is Ozymindias, king of kings; Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair ! '

Nothing beside remains; and all around, 'the lone and level sands stretch far away,' in vast, stern condemnation of this colossal vanity of vanities. Ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes.

promoted to high station, in this country and in Europe, how many have recently been called away! It seems but a little while since an old man, who had seen stirring times in France, in the days of Napoleon, told me, exultingly, that there was one great sovereign in Europe, Louis Philippe, and one great subject, the Cato's statue placed among those in the market-place? Duke of Wellington, and that he had grasped hands than 'Why was it there? with both; and now both are departed, and that old lately gone, the greatest, perhaps, of British statesmen, seems a long while ago. and showing his greatness in the true English way ; by In the Scripture story, it is recorded that there were dent during this administration; three Massachusetts ing, represented the other? Representatives in Congress; Henry Clay and Daniel And here let me pause to lament that indiscrimin

what would have been his future position.

by an English writer, that, to be a great statesman, requires a combination of very great and very mean qualities. I do not say this; but I do say, that to be a lead I do not say this; but I do say, that to be a leadmise, to which a man of the highest order cannot con sent. There is a power of management, a power of overlooking the means for the sake of the end; without tone can be satisfied. I believe that Mr. Rantoul what Mr. Seward is to the Whig party; a splendid

But this is much, and cannot be spared. I am told) that Mr. Rantoul was rapidly rising, by his abilities and acquirements, to a leading place in the House of Representatives, and I do not doubt it. Nor do I doubt that he would have used the position well. He was committed, up to a certain point, to Anti-Slavery principle, and his heart was so far engaged in it. I think he never receded from any position in which his heart and conscience were enlisted. He has failed to go for ward, sometimes, but he never went backward. He took up the Temperance cause, years ago, when it was I have said, re are gods. But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes. —Psalm 82: 6, 7.

I have remarked to you before, that the ancient Hebrews took a dark view of death, compared with the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. There was a maxim among these last nations, that 'whom the gods love, die young.' But the Hebrews did not think so. They thought the chief rewards and punishments of men consisted in the events of this life—that an early death was a punishment of sin, and a long life was an honor Slavery principles were right, and he would advocate said be, 'if I do not do this myself, I never will de-Nevertheless, they must all die, sooner or later. And nounce those who do; and, so far as I know, unlike the rest of his party, he never did. He took office, and

> since, you know. Some men are sincere when they do wrong, and others sincere when they do right; I think Mr. Rantoul was of the latter class. He never professed more tha he fulfilled. Some say it was ambition which made

ing more or less than that. Nothing less, for all must had a conversation with Mr. Rantoul, which it interests that have returned to the dust. Nothing more; for what can be more? there it is. The great man yields up his spirit, and the humble man yields up his; both np his spirit, and the humble man yields up his; both go to their account. Ye shall die like men, only; but yo shall fall like one of the princes; ah! there is the distinction. There is no fall to the humble man; nay, the poor paper, ignorant, friendless, helpless, during the distinction. the poor pauper, ignorant, friendless, helpless, during serve the process, if the existing sheriff would not. Mr. Rantoul approved the proceeding, and promised his influence. This matter dismissed, he proceeded to some words about himself, having apparently been just anbefore; no fall for him, the world thinks. But the prince, the public officer, the eminent man, he before said he, that I am governed by ambition in the course whom all men bowed during life, whose mere decision I am taking. Do they not know what I am sacrific could save or sentence the criminal, enact a law to ing? To defend this slave case will cost me \$10,000, free the slave, or send him back to slavery; what a in the time it takes, its interference with all my other change, when for him who stirred the world, there is business, and the great loss of professional friends and stirred a little piece of green turf, and then the turf is replaced and grows greener next year, and that is all, large and power which man a man have in a little patronage. Then, as to Congress, I cannot afford to give up my practice and go to Washington, and my Here is a fall from place and power, which man, as man friends know it. They say I am ambitious for a place merely, does not have; and so it is well written, Ye in Congress, when every leading Whig in my district shall die as men, and fall as one of the princes of the knows that I might have been there three years ago, if earth. Men die, and we do not notice it; the princes of I had chosen to desert my party. If I am not acting the earth fall, and we hear it; the higher the tree, the from principle in this matter, I am acting the part of a fool, and even my opponents know that.'

You must judge for yourselves how far this is exaggerated. Men exaggerate from excitement, sometimes as well as from policy. Unquestionably, Mr. Rantou had no equal in his district for statesmanlike qualities and acquirements, and in policy had a skill in managu vering, which was even a drawback upon his real greatness, and, in one or two cases, upon his later usefulnes dient people-a man just and virtuous-beloved of the to freedom. These he might have brought to bear for the benefit of the majority in his district, if he had chosen, instead of the minority. He did not, and was reserv.d to employ them in a better cause than that of either. I am told that no man ever made so great an impression at Washington in so short a time, and I can understand it. The House of Representatives is not a place of great men, and he had great knowledge, great readiness, great industry, no corrupt habits, and, I will And yet, but for this crumbing stone, this Khamsis would have been but one more barbarous name, on a long and tedious catalogue of kings. And as it is, and was acquainted with the details of all public questions. perhaps that is true of this inscription which is true of one of the sculptures of Nineveh. It is said that one of the bricks, brought from those famous ruins, besides ing could yet have prevented him from great public distinction, if he had lived. His Anti-Slavery position prints of a small weasel, that must have run over the such as it was, would not have been sufficient to preven this. The want which the Democratic party has felt. king, and of the diminutive animal, have been handed for years, of a Northern man with Northern principles, and equal to its leadership, was supplied in him. No public station would have been beyond his reasonable ambition, if he had lived.

If he had lived! the one essential condition of all all its visible glories are past away. It is said that far ye that say, I will go to such a city, and buy and sell ye that say, I will go to such a city, and buy and sell whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. The solitary relies of a cipantic statue. Two yest stone feet stand fixed, for ever, in the sand, and, by them, lies maimed and broken, a head, with crumbling features, on which a cold, haughty sneer is still apparent. And upon this relic is this carved epitaph:

Two vast our time as the death of Mr. Rantoul, if men felt such warnings; but they do not. His death was felt widely, deeply—lastingly, shall I say?—I dare not say. There was not much said; a great deal was felt. The streets lic bodies did not express regret; some, perhaps, rejoiced; not that this is inconsistent with the other We do not know, in this case, we do not know what was felt; we know what was not said. The Boston Bar, never backward to notice the death of its mo Ye shell die like men and fall like one of the princes. We think less of born princes now; but among those of one of its most distinguished ones, who had been

He died, and since then a different death has taken man departed before them. Sir Robert Peel, too, is in men's minds, the place of his, so that even his

resisting reform as long as possible, and then taking it two men, of whom one said, 'I go, sir,' but went up, with no parade of virtue, or foolish pretence at connot; and the other, 'I go not, sir,' but afterwards he sistency, and carrying it through better than any other repented and went. It has seemed to me, that Mr could have-because, he said, it was time now, and a Rantoul well represented the last of these two men wise statesman must meet every new question when its Will it be the verdict of posterity that the other pubtime had come. In this country, we have lost a Presi- lie officer, whose departure we are now commemorat-

ing and unmanly spirit of adulation, which holds that I pass over the death of President Taylor; it was death should wipe out the sternness of truth, and two years ago-a great while in the history of this substitute a timid falsehood in its place. I can parcountry. Nay, that of Mr. Clay, idolized as he was by many, personally the most popular of his party, and imperfect fellow-being, but I cannot pardon falsehood. for years its real leader, is already half forgotten, To blame is a serious and solemn responsibility, I and seems so far away that I had almost passed it by know, but so it is to praise; and they should not be in my enumeration. The four Massachusetts deaths separated. The grave should bury personal and purare more recent, and have followed in close succession. tixan feelings; but not moral distinctions, for they Of two of these, I shall not pause to speak; whatever are more venerable than any man, and more precious may be the interest attending these occasions, it is than any personal service. Let us say nothing, or the merged in the more signal interest of the others; in the truth. Dr. Channing well said, that 'if a man could be read of his charge. case of Mr. Webster, from his past position in the his-tory of this country; in the case of Mr. Rantoul, from tory of this country; in the case of Mr. Rantoul, from by.' This alternative we should wish for ourselves I regard Mr. Rantoul as a fair specimen of the best and this we should give to another. But it is too that a man can be, and yet be a great American states- late to say nothing. The streets of this nation are man. I mean to imply by this, that I do not think this full of memorials of virtues attributed to the great vocation, especially in a country like ours, to be the departed. 'The star of the world;' 'the sum of all highest position of a man. It has been strongly said human greatness; '-Jesus of Nazareth had no such epitaphs as these.

Speak from thine unknown sphere, O powerful but erring human spirit, and say to this idle adulation

Silence, or Truth ! I hardly feel free to comment, at length, upon th onal concession to man's baser nature, a power of position and character of Mr. Webster; not because of his greatness, only; for he was a weak mortal, and which, no man can drive Freedom and Slavery, this what less are we? but for other reasons. Nothing is span of black and white horses, in one rein, even in a so hard as for a person to do justice to the characters, right direction; but, with which, no man of the highest services and circumstances of those about a half cer tury his elders. They are too near, and yet too far away. Just too near to be criticised as historica characters, for the personal feeling has not had tim combination of skill and power, with a minimum of to subside; just too far off to be understood as con miss-one of the pilots of Reform, of whom I temporaries. I must leave the scales of justice in once told you, without whom no ship could enter port, elder hands, at this time, and for younger hands by but with whose aid alone, no ship could ever cross the and by, and say but a little, and that cautiously and

Let me pass hastily over the lower standards by permanent voice of humanity? We must hazar which Mr. Webster is to be tried; his intellectual them as guesses, and so leave them.

claims as a statesman, a lawyer, and an orator. It is a maxim, that the test of a statesman, as of general, lies not in his plans, but in their success. again; let it go for nothing; let us pass to other Tried by this standard, Mr. Webster failed. He early advocated free trade, unsuccessfully; he then advo- still the stern questions remain-Is it an idol, or is it cated a tariff, under a tremendous fire of reproach a God? Grant all that can be claimed of intellectu for his change, and unsuccessfully; he unsuccess- al power, however extravagant, still remains the ques fully defended the United States Bank, and lived to tion, What is the value of it all? Bacon was called pronounce it an obsolete idea. He aimed, successful- the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind; perhap ly, to prevent a war with England on the boundary it was not true of him; but the combination might question. Was this a great success? I doubt. Is be possible. Is greatness of intellect the greatest not the Slave Power a sufficient guarantee against a greatness? Can it cover the charge of selfish ambiwar with England, by which it has nothing to gain? tion? Can it cover the sudden change from a love of It will ally itself with the buccancering spirit of the freedom, flickering, indeed, but sincere, to a blind, West, to conquer Mexico and Cuba, for slavery. It servile concentration of all faculties in opposing the will as readily ally itself with the mercantile spirit of cause of freedom? Can it cover private vices-charges our Eastern cities, to prevent a war which would re- so often made that it would be virtual falsehood not sult only in annexing Canada for freedom. It is no to allude to them—of intemperance, licentiousness, test of a great statesman to induce people to do as bribery, pecuniary untrustworthiness? Charges like they wish. Mr. Rantoul showed some power, when these cannot be ignored; they must be MET. When he induced the Massachusetts Democracy to go, even the subdued, dissatisfied voice of the world makes so far as they have gone, towards freedom, for they them, it is not enough for us, a younger race, to did not wish to do it. Mr. Webster had no opportu- whom you hold up this strong man as an angel-it is nity of showing great power, in preserving peace not enough to ignore them. We cannot prove them with England, for both countries desired it. This all, perhaps ; or if we could, have no desire to do so does not seem to me, therefore, a great success. Again, Mr. Webster advocated two noble causes,

endeavored to bend it to slavery, and was unsuccess- these things, did not others speak and write them; arrested by a message sent from his death-bed .- is it that you dare to build an idol like this for us been signed by the hand that did sign it; the hand and find it only clay? est stain of any in Massachusetts; the hand which the most solemn warning ever given to the young signed the certificate which a year before sent back men of this nation, as to the impossibility of combin Thomas Sims, a chained slave, from the free city of ing private sin with public virtue, has been the ca-Boston. I speak it in sorrow, not in anger; but His- reer of Mr. Webster. I believe that his personal tory never forgets retributions like this. Judged by habits and expenditures have been the weight that success, then, he was not a great statesman. The kept him from ascending to the great work of a true skill and tactics of the Whig party lay in the versa- American statesman, and finally dragged him down tile brain and ready will of Clay and of others; Mr. to earth, on that disastrous March day. A man can-Webster supplied its argument and administrative not be impure and sensual, without corrupting his skill. In the midst of the ignorance and vulgarity moral nature; a man cannot be profuse and dissolute, that have disgraced our public proceedings, his vigor, and avoid becoming dependent (if he be in public knowledge and clearness have stood forth conspicu- life) on the favor of the rich and powerful. Could ous, and helped to keep up the intellectual standard Mr. Webster have freed himself from these-have of our statesmanship. His State papers and letters ceased to need the 'Optimists and Quietists,' he would ery of the Lobos Islands would have crushed the change in the habits of years could have effected. If administrative reputation of a lesser man-were mod- he could have done this, the really noble impulses els in their kind, and probably unequalled in this gen- which were always, perhaps, first in his large nature,

was on the one great question of the day-Slavery. have been! the saddest of all epitaphs. His foresight was tried here, and found wanting. He Not anger, not sarcasm, not petty criticism, is meet thing ever said by a Northern man there,) he seemed membered longer than its subject : to hold this position. For I have it from reliable authority, that years ago, during a contested election in the old Third District, when John G. Whittier was the Liberty candidate, Mr. Webster, in a conversation at Lowell, advised some of his friends to suppor him, with this expressive addition, 'It is the ground we have all got to come to, sooner or later.' -Who can tell the consequence, had he come to i then? He failed, and lived to exhibit that which Lord John Russell pronounced to be the one thing worse than the cant of Reform, its melancholy re

As a lawyer, I cannot, of course, speak of him but by reputation. Yet the law in his hands was more than it seems in those of many great lawyers; it seemed to be with him a study of principles as well as precedents, and his speeches belong to literature, at least, if not to philanthropy. There is a remarkable felicity of handling shown in them, and an attracpopular interest. A remarkable instance of this was his argument in the late India Rubber case; one of the few legal arguments, not involving a human life or a moral principle, which the general reader peruses with unflagging interest, through the mere brilliancy and vigor of the statement.

But it takes a rarer fascination, rarer than this, t carry such speeches, or speeches on greater occasions, down to the next generation; and when one asks, in calm reflection, will Mr. Webster's addresses be permanently read, the answer remains uncertain. I suppose that no department of literature, not even sermons, are so swiftly left behind as speeches. Writen for the ear, not the eye, they pass away with the audiences that heard them; even the printing press cannot save them. To write at once for the ear and the eye is the rarest of all gifts. To have at the same time the power of original thought, and the power to condense that thought into a form of absolute, permanent beauty, is the very rarest of combinations; and yet posterity will accept nothing less. Many men have moments of inspirations; snatches of their high thought are murmured into music and remembered but who are those whose eloquence has habitually this perfect power? I can think of but two such voices which this country and generation have heard; there is Kossuth, and there is Wendell Phillips. I can hardly hope that any other contemporary eloquence will be long remembered, and I am not sure even of theirs.

Mr. Webster's personal appearance was the mos remarkable which this generation had looked upon; his mere presence was an oration. But these things cannot be commemorated, and their record fades Only genius lives, and genius consecrated to highest aims. Thought and beauty; these are remembered in literature; the philosopher and the poet-and so far as the orator is either of these, he is remembered, and no farther. Plato and Homer: these are read they are as great facts in memory as in their lives; Demosthenes is a far off echo only. I think the writings of Webster will stand by those of Fisher Ames, and Hamilton, and John Adams, in libraries, but the smallest contribution from a deep original thinker is In a left to stand in libraries; it becomes a part of the current thought and language of men. The pages of a wood-cut likeness of Gen. Pierce, published by a wood-cut likeness of Gen. Pierce, published by a contemporary, says—'It is the same which appeared that sheet several years ago as the likeness of the celebrated Ephraim K. Avery. Subsequently it made its appearance as the 'hero of San Jacinto.' It has contemporary reputation cannot save writings which do not contain this one priceless ore. There is a terdo not contain this one priceless ore. There is a terdo not contain this one priceless ore. There is a terdo not contain this one priceless ore. There is a terdo not contain this one priceless ore. do not contain this one priceless orc. There is a terrible inaccuracy in the contemporary judgments of men, and as formidable an accuracy in their final decisions. Shakspeare, the one intellectual in 1848 as that of Gen. Cass. Who next? prodigy of the world, and whom the best intellects of the world exhaust themselves in criticising, was not even enumerated among the men of his time, by Lord Bacon, who took the census of its attainments. And

Moreover, all this is intellectual criticism-only that: and now that it has been spoken, let it be set aside things. Let the idel expand again to its former size now; but they cast a shadow across the flame of your incense, which will not move away. Surely, an perhaps the best causes he ever consistently sustained the cause of Hungary, and the freedom of the not even be suspected. All are not suspected. Mr. Western lands to actual settlers. But he advocated Calhoun passed through an eventful life, changed his both unsuccessfully; neither has prevailed in our le- party, sustained the worst cause ever sustained by a gislation. Finally, he has tried, irregularly and ocea- public man in this country, and yet no breath of sussionally, to rouse the North for freedom; he did it picion was ever lifted sgainst him upon such charges. unsuccessfully; he suddenly changed his ground. Why is it otherwise here? I would not speak of ful in that. The attempt to nominate him for the but I have a right to ask, in the name of every young Presidency was unsuccessful, and the desperate at- man of this nation, who wishes to lead a noble life, tempt to make a final demonstration in his favor, was in the name of truth, and purity, and manhood, how Strange coincidence ! that that message should have that we, in our hour of greatest need, may go to it, that bore upon it, at Mr. Webster's bidding, the dark- I may be wrong, but I have always believed that

-although his one singular mistake about the discov- have ceased to do their bidding; but this, only a would have borne him aloft as the balloon soars, There is but one way in which a statesman can when the weights are cut away which hold it; keep hope to obtain permanent reputation, except by suc- them uncut, and the great machine, half inflated, cess, and that is consistency. Tried by this test, also, rolls restless and uneasy from side to side, and then Mr. Webster failed. Inconsistent on the Tariff, in-consistent on the Bank, his crowning inconsistency What an ascension this might have been! Might

changed his position here. Setting morality aside, for an occasion like this; nay, the time has long and speaking only the language of the intellect, pos- passed when it was fitting. The true tragedy of terity will say of him, as Napoleon said, 'It was Daniel Webster was at its crisis long months ago; they worse than a crime, it was a blunder.' There is not who had tears should have prepared them then-not a shadow of question that Mr. Webster was, at one now; this is only the end of the epilogue, which comes period, very near to identifying himself with the after the tragedy. Whittier struck the key-note of Anti-Slavery agitation. Nay, long before he deplored the voice of Massachusetts and of posterity, long the want of a North in Congress, (the most sectional since, in that wonderful poem, which may yet be re-

> ICHABOD. Revile him not-the Tempter hath A snare for all;
> And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath,
> Befit his fall!

O! dumb be passion's stormy rage, When he who might Have lighted up and led his age, Falls back in night.

Let not the land, once proud of him, Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame his dim
Dishonored brow.

But let its humbled sons, instead, From sea to lake,
A long lament, as for the dead,
In sadness make.

Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward, with averted gaze, And hide the shame.

Young men who hear me-do not let them deceive you. A great man has fallen; but his greatest fall was long ago. The land seems filled with mourning; but so it has publicly mourned, within our memory, for Harrison, for Adams, for Taylor, for Clay. Soon shall those mournful inscriptions be laid aside; the black crape and cloth be folded away for other purposes, or be sold perhaps to the highest bidder. tide of life is very swift, and will close again over the sorrow for Webster; and the grand sculpture by Powers be the best remembrances of that greatness Men will be absorbed in their own achievements and sins, and forget his. No, they will not forget all that he did which was well done; time will unerringly select it out, and build it into the young life of the nation; and who knows but that strong spirit, purified gradually from its errors, may yet watch beside the world, permitted to help the operation of all the in fluence it exerted here for good, and counteract som of the evil? Who knows but it was the better na ture, still struggling in that great misguided soul which exclaimed. 'I vet live,' in those dving hours in answer to a voice like that which spoke to Mose when he too departed ere entering the Promised Land and said unto him, 'Come up higher!'

SENATOR SUMNER. The Commonwealth touches him gently in the following paragraph :-

. The Free Soilers all over the State have felt that 'The Free Soilers all over the State have ten tons, in this struggle to preserve the balance of power in their hands, they should have had the efforts of the men they had placed in positions of honor and influence. The people and their organs have called for such efforts, as they had a right to expect, in language not to be mistaken or disregarded. If any one of the ence. The people and their organs have called for such efforts, as they had a right to expect, in language not to be mistaken or disregarded. If any one of the Free Democracy possessing influence has failed to respond to the calls of the party and the solicitations of friends to give a few nights to the effort to save the State, we hope that man has good reason for his silence.

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, announces himself as a candidate for the U. S. Senate,

The Lowell Accertiser says that Col. Schouler himself may be described as a 'Free Soil, Fugitive Slave Law, Coalition, Anti-Coalition, Temperance, Anti-Liquor Law Whig.'

The A writer in the Journal of Commerce says, that 'he knows in California no less than four dry goods merchants who peddle clams, and seven ministers of the gospel who tend bar.'

ous old blind schoolmaster,' and again as 'the blind adder who spit his venom on the King's sacred person.' What hope, after this, can any contemporary judgments of ours have, that they will stand as the



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t commemorates.'

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